MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2970.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1787.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price*, 3s9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

Imported from England, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his store in Second-street, opposite to the Baptist Meeting-house, near Arch-street, an assortment of goods suitable to the season, viz.

BEAVER pillow fustains, jeanets, corduroys, cotton checks and stripes, bedticken, 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linens, dowlasses, buckram, brown and white Russia sheetings, Irish ditto, brown and white raven's duck, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown Hollands, coloured threads, white Scotch ditto, best scarff twist, hair and worsted cord, death head and basket buttons, metal and plated ditto, nankeen waistcoat ditto, shirt ditto, table cloths, clouting diaper, plain dyed and printed calicoes, cottons and chintzes, large and small silk handkercheifs, checks and printed linen ditto, bobbings, tapes, moreens, crapes, calimancoes, worsted damasks, rattinets, silk and worsted sagathies, durants, hair-bines, sattinets, blue hair plush, white persian and sarsnet, thread stockings, frying-pans, shovels and spades, 3d and 4d nails, best London white and red lead, best bohea and hyson tea, black and white gauzes.

Also upland and meadow hay well got.

To be Sold, 12 acres of marsh meadow on Tinicum-Island, several lots to be let on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties. †

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extensive and compleat assortment of superfine, middling and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business, lately imported and are for sale on reasonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his store, the south-east corner of Arch and Water-streets.

MILLERS and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of superior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Also directions for affixing them on reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

IF *William Brady*, who some years ago resided in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is supposed to have resided in the above states, or the state of New-York, be now living, the Administrators of Jacob Cooper, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Administrators.

Montgomery County, April 19, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 30th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two Messuages, and 114 acres of Land, situate lying and being in Whitpain township, bounded by lands of Samuel Hollowell and others; late the estate of John Sanders, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, April 19, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jacob Wity, inn-holder, in Potts-Grove, near the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two story stone Messuage and Lot of Land, situate lying and being in Potts-Grove aforesaid, containing 60 feet in front on High-Street, and 300 feet in depth, adjoining ground late of Ruth Potts, deceased; late the property of Philip Hittle, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

April 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Chester county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Montgomery county, on the 7th day of this instant, a Scotch-Irish SERVANT MAN, named James M'Cib, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin visaged; had on and took with him an old lightish coloured coat and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, old shoes, a blue camblet great coat and an old pair of boots. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me,

April 8, 1787. § JOHN ZIMBERMAN.

Certificates and State Money to be let on easy Terms, on good Security.

FARMERS who wish to patent their Lands, and for want of money at present are restrained from doing it within the time limited by law, may know where such Certificates and State Money to answer the above purposes are to be had, by applying to CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the south west corner of Vine and Second-streets.

N. B. Those farmers in the neighbouring counties will have the preference. It is expected that all applicants will produce certificates from the prothonotary of the proper county that no judgments are against them, and also from the recorder that their lands are not mortgaged, as is usual when they borrow money from the public loans. §

The following CIRCULAR LETTER *has been transmitted by the United States in Congress assembled, to the Governors of the respective States.*

SIR,

OUR Secretary for Foreign Affairs has transmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our Minister at the Court of London, of the 4th day of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been enclosed in it.

We have deliberately and dispassionately examined and considered the several facts and matters urged by Britain as infractions of the treaty of peace on the part of America, and we regret that in some of the states too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality and national honor, but also the first principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements constitutionally and fairly made.

Our national constitution having committed to us the management of the national concerns with foreign states and powers, it is our duty to take care that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our jurisdiction by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate. And it is also our duty to provide that the essential interests and peace of the whole confederacy, be not impaired or endangered by deviations from the line of public faith, into which any of its members may from whatever cause be unadvisedly drawn.

Let it be remembered that the thirteen independent sovereign States have, by express delegation of power, formed and vested in us a general though limited sovereignty, for the general and national purposes specified in the Confederation. In this sovereignty they cannot severally participate (except by their Delegates) nor with it have concurrent jurisdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation most expressly conveys to us the sole and *exclusive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties* and alliances, &c.

When therefore a treaty is constitutionnally made, ratified and published by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and superadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of State Legislatures.—— Treaties derive their obligation from being compacts between the sovereign of this, and the sovereign of another nation; whereas laws or statutes derive their force from being acts of a Legislature competent to the passing of them. Hence it is clear that treaties must be implicitly received and observed by every member of the nation; for as State Legislatures are not competent to the making of such compacts or treaties, so neither are they competent in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or ascertain the construction and sense of them. When doubts arise respecting the construction of state laws, it is not unusual nor improper for the State Legislatures by explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove those doubts: But the case between laws and compacts or treaties, is in this widely different; for when doubts arise respecting the sense and meaning of a treaty, they are so far from being cognizable by a State Legislature, that the United States in Congress assembled have no authority to settle and determine them: For as the Legislature only, which constitutionally passes a law, has power to revise and amend it; so the sovereigns only, who are parties to the treaties, have power by mutual consent and posterior articles to correct or explain it.

In cases between individuals, all doubts respecting the meaning of a treaty, like all doubts respecting the meaning of a law, are in the first instance mere judicial questions, and are to be heard and decided in the Courts of Justice having cognizance of the causes in which they arise, and whose duty it is to determine them according to the rules and maxims established by the laws of nations for the interpretation of treaties. From these principles it follows of necessary consequence that no individual state has a right by legislative acts to decide and point out the sense in which their particular citizens and courts shall understand this or that article of a treaty.

It is evident that a contrary doctrine would not only militate against the common and established maxims and ideas relative to this subject, but would prove no less ludicrous in practice than it is irrational in theory; for in that case the same article of the same treaty might by law be made to mean one thing in New-Hampshire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them in Georgia.

How far such legislative acts would be valid and obligatory even within the limits of the state passing them, is a question which we hope never to have occasion to discuss. Certain however it is that such acts cannot bind either of the contracting sovereigns, and consequently cannot be obligatory on their respective nations.

For if treaties, and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual states have no right to accept some articles and reject others; and if the impropriety of state acts to interpret and decide the sense and construction of them, be apparent; still more manifest must be the impropriety of state acts to controul, delay or modify the operation and execution of these national compacts.

When it is considered, that the several States assembled by their Delegates in Congress, have express power to form treaties, surely the treaties so formed are not afterwards to be subject to such alterations as this or that Legislature may think expedient to make, and that too without the consent of either of the parties to it—that is in the present case without the consent of all the United States, who collectively are parties to this treaty on the one side, and His Britannic Majesty on the other. Were the Legislatures to possess and to exercise such power, we should soon be involved as a nation, in anarchy and confusion at home, and in disputes which would probably terminate in hostilities and war with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Instances would then be frequent of treaties fully executed in one state, and only partly executed in another; and of the same article being executed in one manner in one state, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another state.—— History furnishes no precedent of such liberties taken with treaties under form of law in any nation.

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, should be faithfully executed, even though the sword in the one case, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honest nations, like honest men, require no constraint to do justice; and though impunity and the necessity of affairs may sometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the measure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expence of that esteem, confidence, and credit which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages which such expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot like individuals, avail themselves of Courts of Justice to compel performance of contracts: Yet an appeal to Heaven and to arms is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care that they never lead their people to make and support such appeals, unless the sincerity and propriety of their conduct affords them good reason to rely with confidence on the justice and protection of Heaven.

Thus much we think it useful to observe in order to explain the principles on which we have unanimously come to the following resolutions, viz.

"RESOLVED, That the Legislatures of the several States cannot of right pass any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or construing a national treaty, or any part or clause of it; nor for restraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, retarding, or counteracting the operation and execution of the same; for that on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, they become in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of such Legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them."

As the treaty of peace, so far as it respects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot by all or any of them be altered or changed, all state acts establishing provisions relative to the same objects which are incompatible with it, must in every point of view be improper; such acts do nevertheless exist; but we do not think it necessary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them severally the subjects of discussion. It appears to us sufficient to observe and insist that the treaty ought to have free course in its operation and execution, and that all obstacles interposed by state acts be removed. We mean to act with the most scrupulous regard to justice and candour towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and decision towards the states who have given occasion to these discussions.

For these reasons we have in general terms "Resolved, "That all such acts, or parts of acts as may be now existing in any of the states, repugnant to the treaty of peace, "ought to be forthwith repealed; as well to prevent their "continuing to be regarded as violations of that treaty, as "to avoid the disagreeable necessity there might otherwise "be of raising and discussing questions touching their validity and obligation."

Although this resolution applies strictly only to such of the states as have passed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet to obviate all future disputes and questions, as well as to remove those which now exist, we think it best that every state without exception, should pass a law on the subject. We have therefore "Resolved, that it be recommended to the several states to make such repeal rather by describing than reciting the said acts; and for that purpose to pass an act declaring in general terms that all such acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and thereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity in all cases and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, shall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the same: any thing in the said acts, or parts of acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

Such laws would answer every purpose, and be easily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the states the better. They might each recite,

Whereas certein laws or statutes made and passed in some of the United States, are regarded and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reason whereof not only the good faith of the United States pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into question, but their essential interests under that treaty greatly affected. And whereas justice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the honor and interests of the United States, require that the said treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obstacles thereto, and particularly such as do or may be construed to proceed from the laws of this state, be effectually removed. Therefore Be it enacted by and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that such of the acts or parts of acts of the Legislature of this state, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, or any article thereof, shall be, and hereby are repealed. And further, that the courts of law and equity within this state, be, and they hereby are directed and required in all causes and questions cognizable by them respectively, and arising from or touching the said treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the same, any thing in the said acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Such a general law, would, we think, be preferable to one that should minutely enumerate the acts and clauses intended to be repealed, because omissions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or questions might arise, and perhaps not be satisfactorily determined, respecting particular acts or clauses, about which contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms all acts and clauses repugnant to the treaty, the business will be turned over to its proper departments, viz. the judicial; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clause is or is not contrary to the treaty. Besides, when it is considered that the judges in general are men of character and learning, and feel, as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, there is no reason to doubt that their conduct and judgement relative to these, as well as other judicial matters, will be wise and upright.

Be pleased, Sir, to lay this letter before the Legislature of your state without delay. We flatter ourselves they will concur with us in opinion that candour and justice are as necessary to true policy as they are to sound morality, and that the most honorable way of delivering ourselves from the embarrassment of mistakes, is fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubts respecting the public faith be removed, and that all questions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally set-

tled. The ſtates are informed of the reaſons why his Britannic Majeſty continues to occupy the frontier poſts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate: and we have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, ſhall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the ſeveral Legiſlatures, ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, take theſe matters into conſideration: and we requeſt the favor of you to tranſmit to us an authenticated copy of ſuch acts, and proceedings of the Legiſlature of your ſtate, as may take place on the ſubject and in purſuance of this letter.

By order of Congreſs.

(Signed) ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Preſident.

BOSTON, April 19.

We have obtained from undoubted authority, a liſt of perſons convicted by the ſupreme judicial court at their late ſeſſion in the county of Berkſhire, viz.

Aaron Knapp of Weſt-Stockbridge, Enoch Tyler of Egremont, Joſeph Williams, of New-Marlborough, Nathaniel Auſtin of Sheffield, Peter Wilcox, jun. of Lee, Samuel Ruſt, of Pittsfield, received ſentence of death for high treaſon.

William Whiting of Great Barrington, Eſq; for uttering divers ſeditious and inflammatory ſpeeches and for making and publiſhing a ſeditious libel, was ſentenced to pay a fine of 100l. ſuffer 7 months impriſonment, and to be bound to good behaviour for 5 years.

John Hubbard, convicted of exciting ſedition, fined 100l. and bound to good behaviour for years.

Daniel Sacket, and John Demming, convicted as above, fined 60l. each, bound as above.

Peleg Green, Oliver Root, Enoch Harſkin, John Strong, convicted as above, and bound over to next term to receive ſentence.

Iſaac Wood, Aaron Noble, Moſes Wood, William Sheldon, Anthony Ames, convicted of a riot in obſtructing the courts of common pleas and ſeſſions. Sentence ſuſpended till next term.

Joſeph Wood, convicted of ſetting fire to a barn. Sentence ſuſpended as above.

Thomas Gould, for a fraud, of which he was convicted laſt term, was fined 50l. and recognized with ſureties, for good behaviour for three years.

It is ſaid, that about one hundred others were indicted for treaſon, the greater part of whom are fled; fifteen have been permitted to enliſt into the federal army, and about five more the commiſſioners have pardonded; a few areordered to recognize for their appearance at next term; and three ordered to remain in cuſtody. It is ſuppoſed the laſt will be permitted to enliſt.

The reports which have been in circulation for ſeveral days paſt, and publiſhed in the papers, of the embodying of the inſurgents in Berkſhire county, we are aſſured, by a gentleman who left that county on Friday laſt, are premature.

A letter from Paris, dated January 9, ſays, "The navy is threatened with a very conſiderable loſs, Monſ. de la Touche, he being given over by his phyſicians."

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Iſland)* April 12.

A correſpondent eſtimates, that the injuries ſuſtained in our trade, and expences which have accrued to government, in conſequence of the ſyſtem of the preſent adminiſtration, would amount to more than 100,000l. in real ſilver and gold, which is the nominal ſum of the paper emitted. He aſſures us that this calculation is not chimerical, but founded on inconteſtible principles: it being a melancholy fact, that ſince the acceſſion to office of our preſent rulers, our commerce has aſtoniſhingly declined, our honeſt mechanics and labourers have been wanting employ, and our lands and houſes have ſunk in value; in addition to which, we have to lament the loſs of public and private credit, the only baſis of a commercial nation; the ruin of the induſtrious, the widow and the orphan, by fraudulent diſcharges of their debts, and the various evils which daily ariſe from domeſtic feuds.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſouthern ſtates to his correſpondent here, dated April 1.

"The diſtracted ſtate you are in, is ſufficient to drive every good citizen from his native country; matters have come to ſuch an alarming criſis, that the confederation muſt take notice of you, and it ſeems the opinion of many here, that when the Convention meets in Philadelphia, meaſures will be taken to reduce you to order and good government, or ſtrike your ſtate out of the union, and annex you to others; for as your legiſlature now conducts, they are dangerous to the community at large, and ruinous to every honeſt character in the ſtate: the clamour is now loud againſt your ſtate, and will daily increaſe."

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland)* April 7.

At the ſupreme court in the county of Waſhington, laſt week, we are informed, all the judges were preſent. This being the firſt full court ſince deciſion on the penal law, many perſons were flushed with hopes, that this term the bills of credit of this ſtate would be adjudged to operate as a tender at par, and to diſcharge all contracts.

The General Aſſembly having been ſo recently in ſeſſion, all dilatory pleas ſeemed to be excluded. Upwards of twenty bills in equity for the redemption of mortgaged eſtates were filed at this and preceding terms. The ſuitors came forward with their paper bills in handkerchiefs and pillowbears in prodigious quantities. Upwards of fourteen thouſand dollars crammed into one bag was laid on the table, to redeem one eſtate.

The court was moved, in one caſe, by way of experiment, "to cauſe the bills to be counted, and to direct the clerk to record the tender." After due conſideration of this motion, the court determined that they have nothing to do with the paper bills; and the chief juſtice took the handkerchief containing them from the table, and returned it to the owner, ſaying to him, "the court have determined that they have nothing to do with your money."

After this determination it is ſaid that the ſuitors, who had brought their money into court, took the pains to have it counted by private perſons, out of court, hoping ſtill to avail themſelves by proving the tender.

NEW-YORK, *April* 26.

Lieutenant-Governor Parr, of Nova-Scotia, has added a further limited time of *ſix weeks*, from the 8th of this inſtant, April, to that which has expired, permitting Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips, or veſſels, navigated by Britons, to import live ſtock and vegetables of the various kinds that are neceſſary to ſuſtain *animal* life, from the United States of America.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, his Excellency John Hancock, Eſquire, and his lady, together with Mr. and Mrs. Jeffry (late Mrs. Hayley) on their way to Philadelphia.

We learn from Turk's Iſland, that no permiſſion is given to American veſſels, nor are they permitted to load ſalt there at any rate.

It is ſaid, that Shays, Day, Parſons and Wheeler are now at St. John's, in Canada, but receive no encouragement from that government.

It is ſaid, that the Britiſh are fortifying their poſts in Canada, and that they are raiſing their ſunken veſſels in the lake, in order to repair and fit for uſe; the reaſon is ſaid to be that they expect to be moleſted by the troops of theſe ſtates ſome time this ſummer; but at preſent they have nothing to fear.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Extract of a letter from Naſſua, (N. P.) April 7.

"On the 30th ult, the ſloop Hawke, of Bermuda, mentioned in a former paper to have been ſeized at Heneaga, was condemned in the court of Vice Admiralty, for breach of the laws of trade.

"The ſchooner Betſey, Alcorn, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, is caſt away on Heneaga. The crew and conſiderable part of the cargo and rigging are ſayed, but by the veſſel is entirely loſt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this city, dated 21ſt April.

"A very melancholy affair happened on the 13th inſtant, the particulars of which are as follow: As Meſſ. Michael Vandervort, Peter Wimple and Jaſper Denſman, were going from this place to the Seneca Falls, with ſome goods, accompanied by two young Indians, they were attacked about a days journey from the Falls, and moſt barbarouſly murdered, except the two Indians, who made their eſcape. Moſt of the goods were recovered, but all the murderers are not yet taken. The Indians are trying to find them out. Vandervort had three cuts with a hatchet on the head; Wimple, ten ſtabs with a knife in the back, and two cuts with a hatchet on the head; and Denſman was ſhot through the body and arm, and three ſtabs with a knife on the head. On the 17th there was a council held near the place, by the Kayuga Indians; they paſſed ſentence of death on an Oneida Indian, which ſentence was immediately executed on the ſpot."

The Senate and Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland are again convened in the city of Annapolis. They have met, it is ſaid, with ſome degree of temper and moderation, the advocates for an emiſſion of paper money having relinquiſhed and given up every idea on that ſubject, eſpecially as they find a very large majority of their conſtituents totally averſe to the meaſure.

The following is a liſt of the names of the gen lemen who, it is ſaid, are appointed by the ſtate of Maryland, Delegates to the Convention, viz. Charles Carroll, Eſquire, of Carrollton, Doctor M'Henry, Colonel Stone, Colonel Harriſon (Chief Juſtice) Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire (late Governor.)

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, April 15.

"I thank you for your communications, and for the Gazette and other papers. The letter to the Governor of Maſſachuſetts is a maſterly performance, and, whoever written by, will do the author as much honor as Common Senſe did Mr. Paine.

"The funding bill is very unpopular in our county, and petitions will ſoon be ſet on foot to throw all the alienated certificates out of it. Our people are chiefly ſtruck with the hardſhip, of firſt ſelling them for two or three ſhillings in the pound, and then paying taxes to make them equal to their nominal value in the hands of ſpeculators. Nothing, they ſay, can be for the honor or good of a country which is connected with ſuch obvious private injuſtice and fraud. The whole ſyſtem, in my opinion, is as weak and wicked, and I hope the authors of it will meet with their deſerts from an oppreſſed and ruined people."

Mr. Peale is now arranging for the public view, a large and elegant collection of Italian paintings, lately imported, the coſt of which is eſtimated at 3000l. ſterling.

The URANIAN CONCERT,

Intended to have been performed on Monday evening laſt, but poſtponed on account of the rain, will be exhibited on Monday evening next, the 7th inſtant, in the HALL of the UNIVERSITY;---the doors to be opened at 7, and the entertainment to begin preciſely at 8 o'clock.

*** Tickets ſtill to be had of W. YOUNG, at the ſouth-weſt corner of *Second* and *Cheſnut-ſtreets*, and of all the Managers.

To the Printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

A WRITER in the Packet of Monday laſt, under the *aſſumed* ſignature of *An Original Creditor*, endeavours to ſhew that ſpeculations in houſes and lands, and in certificates, are equally innocent and profitable to the ſtate. I ſhall only mention one difference between them. Houſes and lands pay taxes, and thereby ſupport government----whereas ſpeculators in certificates pay none, but ſwallow up all the taxes of the ſtate, and thereby leave government without credit, and original certificate holders without a ſupport.

A REAL ORIGINAL CREDITOR.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

AS a liſt of the principal ſpeculators in Philadelphia, with an account of the ſums each of them draw from the ſtate treaſury, is to be publiſhed in your paper of this day, provided you have an interview with the perſon who ſent it, is of ſo glaring a nature, that your correſpondent expects it will be publiſhed as ſent, without any eraſure, and ſigned by the perſon who has preſumed to ſend any gentleman's name or names for publication.

Whether a liſt of the principal ſpeculators is publiſhed, or not, in your paper of this day, the ſpeculators think Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers ought to gratify the public with the name of the perſon who has taken the pains to furniſh them with this information; this is no more than juſt, and what every purchaſer of certificates expects.

Query. What perſon could have acceſs to the books of the treaſurer; or who has a right to that inſpection, (except by order of the Honorable Executive Council?) Perhaps it may be done without deſign, as certain people obtained the names of ſoldiers, &c. who had depreciation certificates due to them.

A writer, who ſigns himſelf A Friend to Induſtry and Honeſty, aſks, "Where is the ſpirit of 1776? Why do not our people aſſociate, and chaſe the ſpeculators, who were the authors of our paper ſyſtem, out of this country?"

Anſwer. The generality of the preſent purchaſers of certificates, or ſpeculators, if it is more proper, ſtill breathe the ſpirit of 1776, and, whenever the welfare, happineſs and proſperity of the ſtate is in danger, *A Friend to Induſtry and Honeſty* will find the ſpeculators, who are deeply intereſted, will again ſtep forth, to preſerve the riſing empire againſt all its ſecret or open enemies.

ALARM.

May 2, 1787.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Your are requeſted to inſert the following from the Independent Gdzetteer.

MR. OSWALD,

I Obſerved in your paper of the 26th inſtant, a writer under the ſignature of *Alarm*, who wiſhes to obſtruct the publication of a liſt of names of the principal ſpeculators in Pennſylvania, with the account of the ſums of money drawn by them reſpectively from the ſtate treaſury, which Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers* have promiſed to the public in their next Wedneſday's paper, provided they have an interview with the perſon who ſent it to them. I ſuppoſe the intention of publiſhing the promiſed liſt of names is, to ſhew who the holders of the public ſecurities are, which draw intereſt from the ſtate under the act of Aſſembly, known by the name of the Funding Bill; I, for my part, am entirely for ſuppreſſing ſuch a publication---the public have no buſineſs to know who they are---Why ſhould not ſpeculators become great men? It is well known that *England* and *Ireland* and all *Europe* have their great men---and why not *America?* An annual tax of £ 90,000 will pay all the intereſt of the alienated ſecurities which draw intereſt under the act of Aſſembly, known as aforeſaid by the name of the funding bill; a trifling ſum indeed, to make ſo much noiſe about in ſo reſpectable a ſtate as Pennſylvania! "I would aſk what difference it will make to an ignorant ſet of *mechanics* and *farmers*, whether they pay an annual tax of ten pounds, or ten ſhillings. To uſe one of their own expreſſions, they are like ſo many blockheads---the more laid on, the more they will bear, it will only make the difference of a little more induſtry and frugality, which will contribute to their health, and the expectations of their children will not be ſo exalted;" beſides, in all probability, another grand benefit will ariſe from the funding ſyſtem, thoſe good men who draw an intereſt from 500 to 5000 £ annually, in propottion to the ſucceſs they have had, or who draw from 24 to 72 per cent. on their money, will be prompted and enabled to ſtudy, by which means they will enlarge their ideas, and probably, inſtead of being rapacious ſpeculators, they will be anxious to be qualified themſelves for the offices of government, and become in time conſpicuous ſtateſmen. This I doubt not will be an ineſtimable treaſure to this riſing empire, and be conſidered as an ample compenſation for that trivial ſum, which raiſed ſo many worthy men from a ſtate of the greateſt obſcurity. It may be ſaid ſome of them are not well attached to our government, and that ſome of them were oppoſed to us in our grand conteſt for liberty; to this I would only reply, that there is not the leaſt doubt of a man's being well attached to the government of which he has taſted ſo much of the bleſſings and ſweets; therefore I am clearly for ſuppreſſing any publication that may appear to be injurious to the funding ſyſtem.

April 30, 1787. ALARM, junior.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

NOTHING but a regard to the feelings of a worthy man, from whom I received the account I ſent you laſt week of the ſums drawn by the ſpeculators from the public treaſury, and who would neceſſarily be known by my ſubſcribing my name to the liſt, has prevented my complying with the requeſt of the writer in ſeveral of our papers, who has ſubſcribed himſelf ALARM.

For the ſatisfaction of the public, I beg you would publiſh the following account of the liſt I ſent you, if you ſtill decline to publiſh the names.

Of the 120,000l. demanded annually by the funding tax, it appears that only *one ſixth* part of it is due to the original holders of certificates. The reſt is claimed by the following claſſes of people.

1ſt. Perſons who remained in the city, and ſubmitted to the Britiſh army during the war, and who never riſqued nor gave a ſix-pence to their country in any ſtage of the war.

2d. Foreigners, or men who have arrived here ſince the peace, many of whom were among the enemies of America during the war.

3d. Brokers, who live by the riſe and fall of paper.

4th. Jerſey-men.

5th. Sick whigs, who never faced an enemy, but, inſtead of perſonal ſervice, bellowed and bluſtered, and tarred and feathered tories in every ſtage of the war.

Among the original certificate holders are ſome who owe their certificates to a late act of Aſſembly, which allows half-pay to the officers of ſtate navy, for ſervices performed by them for *five* years after the burning of the navy, and while moſt of them were purſuing their private buſineſs in the city, or at ſea.

The ſums drawn by the different claſſes of the ſpeculators are from 200l. to 3300l. a year.

OPPRESSION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appears from a note in Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers paper of laſt week, that a liſt of ſpeculators in certificates, with the ſums they reſpectively draw from the public treaſury, has been left with the printers for publication; but that, unleſs the printers have an interview with the perſon who favored them with the liſt, they ſhould at preſent decline publiſhing it. However diffident Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers may be in publiſhing a liſt of that kind, yet, as no injury can ariſe to the individual (unleſs it is agreed that ſpeculation in certificates is unwarrantable) and, on the other hand, many advantages may ariſe to the public, it is but juſtice to the community that the publication ſhould take place.

It is well known the public are indebted, and that the debt aroſe from a neceſſity of borrowing money from individuals, for carrying on the late war, and that thouſands of citizens, who riſqued their lives and fortunes in the glorious conteſt, were obliged to accept of certificates in lieu of their demands, and by diſtreſs of circumſtances have ſince been neceſſiated to part with thoſe certificates for litle or no conſideration. Thus circumſtanced, a claſs of men have purchaſed from theſe poor citizens all their certificates, and, in conſequence of an unjuſt law, are drawing out of the public treaſury from 100l. to upwards of 3000l. per annum, as intereſt money thereon.

Were theſe ſpeculators men who had riſqued either their lives or fortunes in the manner the original holders of thoſe certificates had done, and had merit for ſo doing, there might be ſomething ſaid in their juſtification; but as, in a thouſand inſtances, the reverſe is the caſe, we are now paying to them, for the redemption and intereſt of thoſe certificates, from 18 to 60 per cent. on our real and perſonal eſtates.---The reflection is inſupportable!

Meſſrs. Whitehill, Findley and others, oppoſed the renewing of the charter of the Bank, knowing the eſtabliſhment of it would interfere with their ſcheme of ſpeculating in certificates and paper money. But with what greater reaſon, juſtice and good conſcience, would they have acted, had they oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of the funding law---A law which the good people of Pennſylvania will have ever reaſon to know, laid the foundation of all their preſent evils.

If ſpeculation in certificates is juſtifiable on any principle of public liberty and ſafety, what objection can the ſpeculators have againſt letting the world know who they are, or the ſums they draw from the treaſury. Men of fair characters need no ſhade to ſcreen their actions. If the printers decline preſenting the public with a liſt, application ſhould be made to the Comptroller of Accounts or the State Treaſurer by the citizens at large, who, from their official characters, would not refuſe to grant them every information. From ſuch a publication, if we (under our preſent ſituation of ſpeculation) are a happy people, the citizens may know to whom they are indebted for *that* happineſs, or if miſerable, to whom to aſcribe their miſery.

April 27, 1787. A CITIZEN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

IN your paper of laſt Wedneſday, a *Pennſylvanian* charges ſome perſon, who walks the ſtreets of this city, with being a *fomenter of rebellion*---a *friend and advocate of Shays*---a promoter of blood and murder, &c. and ſays he is *come here to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition, rebellion and civil war* among the peaceful citizens of Pennſylvania. This, if true, deſerves the notice of the Executive. But before any ſteps are taken to apprehend him, the *Pennſylvanian* is now called upon for the name of this abettor of treaſon; and if he does not give it to the public, *with* his *own name*, his charges will be eſteemed as barefaced falſhoods, reſulting from malicious intentions, and publiſhed to throw injurious ſuſpicions on ſome worthy character. If the Pennſylvanian is honeſt and ſerious, he will not be afraid to avow what he has publiſhed---his withholding his own name will be conſidered as a proof that he dare not attempt to ſupport his aſſertions.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIAN.

April 27, 1787.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

THE liberties which ſome writers take with perſons in private life are intolerable grievances. The peace of thouſands has been deſtroyed by the pens of invidious ſlanderers.

The man, who, by upright conduct in all his affairs with the world, endeavours to deſerve the eſteem of good men, is attacked from all quarters by the profligates of the human ſpecies.---Their object is to hunt down virtue, wherever it can be found---to blacken every reputable character----and reduce all to a level with themſelves.

This is the great evil attendant on the liberty of the preſs; and until ſome effectual ſteps are taken to put a ſtop to it, honor, religion, reſolution, and truth muſt unite, in oppoſing with noble

and manly fortitude, that torrent of abuſe ſo frequently iſſued from our preſſes, evidently and miſchievouſly aiming at the deſtruction of public and private happineſs.

The opinions of men are various reſpecting the editors of public papers. Some condemn one, ſome another, for admitting certain pieces. For my part I am perſuaded that the writers, and not the editors, are reprehenſible----and I now openly declare my intentions of oppoſing, in future, as far as there is power in TRUTH and CANDOR, every publication tending to detract from and diſcourage the virtuous, in the laudable purſuit of fame.

The late virulent piece, ſigned A PENNSYLVANIAN, ſo induſtriouſly circulated, deſerves but little notice, as it was damned in the firſt reading. This would not be the cauſe of much grief to me, if I had any reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *reverend* or *irreverend* author of it would eſcape its fate. I have no perſonal knowledge of the devoted object of that writer's reſentment; but I have every reaſon to believe that the PENNSYLVANIAN was convinced of his merit and ſuperior abilities. He is not only afraid of the fate of his numerous *certificates*, in which he has been ſpeculating for years (tho' he is every day declaring he has not *one* that is not in his own name) but he is afraid of his *own fate* in the tottering ſeminary under his deſtructive management.

Who could have thought that a preacher of the chriſtain religion was capable of ſuch a performance, againſt an innocent young gentleman, of a refined education---an American---and a uniform friend to the late revolution. For ſhame! Reverend Sir. For ſhame! For ſhame! I could hardly believe that you had recovered from the laſhes which you received for endeavouring to deprive D——n college of a Preſident, when I was told that you and your *pot* companions at the Harp and Crown tavern, and at W----n's tippling houſe, in W----t-ſtreet, were whole nights forming ſcurrilous paragraphs againſt the Epiſcopal Academy.

You and your colleagues are vulnerable in ten thouſand places, and you act fooliſhly in believing that thouſands do not know it. Believe me, ſir, the whole of your conduct through life, if laid before the public, would do more towards deſtroying the character of a *teacher*, than all you and your wretched dependants can ever accompliſh, by writing againſt gentlemen engaged in that laudable and (were you not a teacher) honorable buſineſs.

May 1, 1787. JUSTICE.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber

AUCTIONEER

for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earlieſt opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front-ſtreet, next door above the Cuſtom-houſe, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-houſe, which is generally thought to be the moſt convenient ſtore, and eligible ſituation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private ſale; where he will conſtantly attend in perſon, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to ſerve, and merit the favors of all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him. As ſoon as a ſufficient quantity of goods are ſent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April. 23, 1787.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

In Market, near Second ſtreet, and to be Sold by all the principal Bookſellers in this city,

The *American Muſeum*

For APRIL 1787,

Containing (beſides the uſual variety of Proſe Eſſays)

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at preſent ſold in different parts of America for no leſs than five ſhillings.

The Subſcription for the American Muſeum is 9s. for every half yearly volume, of ſix numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-ſubſcribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The ſubſcribers names will be publiſhed in the Muſeum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

FOR SALE BY *LEONARD JACOBY,*

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones.

ALSO, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-horſemen's SWORDS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſame Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inſt. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21ſt Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

FOR SALE,

By *J. Wallace & J. Donaldſon, jun.*

For CASH or ſhort CREDIT,

CLEAN Taſſow in hogſheads,
Cordage of different ſizes,
Ruſſia duck,
Beſt Holland Geneva, in caſes of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in caſes of 3 dozen,
Arrack in caſes of 3 dozen,
Seine and ſewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Ruſſia mats.

N. B. A pleaſant country ſeat, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be ſold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the fifteenth day of May next,

A PLANTATION containing between four and five hundred acres, laying in Pencader hundred, within one mile of the village of New-Ark, in the county of New-Caſtle, on which is a ſufficient quantity of meadow ground, and ſaid farm in good repair. And on the ſeventeenth of ſaid month, a PLANTATION, in London Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about ſeven hundred acres, on which is a merchant and griſt-mill, and a large quantity of meadow ground, both of the eſtate of the late John Evans, Eſq; deceaſed, and will be ſold entire or in parts, as will be moſt agreeable to the perſons inclining to purchaſe. More particular deſcriptions are thought unneceſſary, as the premiſes will no doubt be viewed by thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, previous to the vendue. Attendance will be given at the reſpective plantations on the different days of ſale, and the terms made known, by

EVAN EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS,
PETER EVANS.

April 17, 1787. ‡

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the ſubſcriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderſlice, of Providence townſhip, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's intereſt, at the ſame time ſaid Vanderſlice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me ſoon; and whereas the ſaid Vanderſlice has not delivered up the bond, and refuſes to do it, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full diſcharge of ſaid bond, ſigned by ſaid Anthony Vanderſlice, at the time I paid him the money.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, known by the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, three Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, ſituate at Creeſham, in the townſhip of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing 10 acres, 122 perches, and 144 feet.

No 2. Containing 5 acres and 50 perches.

No. 3. Containing 8 acres and 133 perches, and bounding on the north ſide of the road called North-Wales, or Plymouth road, and bounded by ſaid road and by land of Thomas Rutter, Frederick Heſſer, and others. On ſaid land is a well built two-ſtory ſtone houſe, a ſtone kitchen, ſtone ſtables, and a new frame building: taken in execution as the property of George Weiſs, and to be ſold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. All the perſonal effects of the aforeſaid George Weiſs will be ſold at the ſame time.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale (by adjournment) on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at John Heſſer's tavern, near the premiſes, the following Houſes and Lots or pieces of Ground; ſituate in Beggars-town, and Germantown townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, and about nine miles from Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A Lot or piece of Ground, containing about one acre; on which is erected a ſtone meſſuage, two ſtone ſtores, ſtone ſalt-houſe, ſtone barn, and one frame ditto; adjoining lands of John Starrs, Jacob Fiſher, and Jacob Weiſs.

No. 2. A lot or piece of Ground, containing about 32 acres, 12 acres whereof are woodland, and the remainder meadow and plowland; adjoining lands of Thomas Davis, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Land, containing about 3 acres; adjoining the great road, and lands of Richard Johnſon and Jacob Welker, with the appurtenances: taken in execution, and ſold as the property of Matthias Genſelf, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on the 5th of May next enſuing, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---All the Right, Title, Intereſt and Claim whatſoever, or any ways appertaining, of Michael Henderlider, in and to certain four tracts or parcels of land, adjoining each other, containing 151 acres and 38 perches, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover, in the county of Montgomery, 33 and an half miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Pottſgrove; together with all the Buildings, Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as the property of the ſaid Michael Henderlider, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Tueſday the 8th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon----A certain Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia, containing 25 acres and 107 perches, about 6 acres of which are good meadow; bounded by lands of Adam Holt and John M'Kale, and by the Oxford road. On ſaid place is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a log tenement, a ſtable and an orchard of 300 bearing apple-trees: Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Tomlinſon and Ann his wife, and to be ſold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1787.

N. B. All the perſonal effects of the aforeſaid John Tomlinſon, are to be ſold at ſaid time.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

SATURDAY, March 17. 1787. A. M.

A petition from Joſeph M'Clellan, Caleb James and Caleb North, Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, was read, ſetting forth, that in purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 20th day of March, 1780, a lot of land, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, in the ſaid county, was purchaſed by William Clingan and others, for the purpoſe of erecting thereon a court-houſe and priſon for the uſe of the ſaid county; that by a Supplement to the ſaid act, paſſed the 22d day of March, 1784, a lot of ground was purchaſed in the townſhip of Goſhen, in the ſaid county, and a court houſe and priſon erected thereon, whereby the firſt mentioned lot of ground is rendered uſeleſs for the purpoſes aforeſaid; therefore praying an act may be paſſed, authoriſing certain perſons to ſell and convey the ſame.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Abraham Smith was read, ſetting forth, that he hath been driven from his habitation at Wyoming, and plundered of his perſonal property, by reaſon of his attachment to and aiding in execution of the laws of this commonwealth, and praying relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from Joſeph Baldwin, in behalf of himſelf and Joſeph Vandegriſt, was read, remonſtrating againſt the petition of Charles Beſſonet, read March 8th, and praying the bill, authoriſing them to erect and maintain a bridge acroſs Neſhaminy creek, may be paſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the miniſter and elders of the Upper Preſbyterian congregation of Marſh-creek, in the county of York, was read, praying to be incorporated; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

Petitions from 192 inhabitants of the county of Montgomery were read, remonſtrating againſt the bill, entituled "An Act to revive the incorporation of the ſubſcribers to the Bank of North-America," and praying the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of the Commiſſioners of the county of Bedford, read February 28th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The letter and memorial of the Honorable John Penn, junior, John Penn and Richard Penn, read yeſterday, were read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the ſixth election diſtrict in the county of Bedford, read March 14th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The committee appointed March 12th, on the petition of Oliver Evans, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed November 24th laſt, on the petitions of divers inhabitants of Newberry and Manahan townſhips, in the county of York, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20. 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of May next, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, in the townſhip of Trediffrin, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Thomas and others, being in the Great Valley, 30 acres of good meadow, the upland excellent; ſeized as late the eſtate of Lewis Gronow, deceaſed, at the ſuit of Iſabel Gronow, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of May next, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Robert Alliſon, Robert Smith and others, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, upwards of 60 acres of excellent meadow, the upland good and capable of very great improvements, and is ſuppoſed to be equal in quality to any farm in the county; late the eſtate of Aaron Phipps, but ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuit of Thomas Combe, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 16th day of May next, at the houſe of Peter Bell, in the townſhip of Kennet, one elegant 2 ſtory brick Houſe and 3 Acres of Land, on which is a ſtone Store-houſe, Barn and a good bearing Orchard, alſo a large 2 ſtory ſtone Houſe and upwards of 60 Acres of very good Land, alſo a Tract of Wood-land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, containing 137 acres, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnſon, Jeſſe Miller, Joſeph Walters and others, the whole ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of ſaid Bell, and to be ſold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 17th day of May next, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, bounded by lands of Thomas Allen, Joſeph Hopſon, James Miller and others, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Thomas Lamborn, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Griſt-mill, and 300 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, bounded by lands of James M'Clellan, Roſs Dickey, and others. Alſo at ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. All late the eſtate of John M'Clennahan, but ſeized, taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at the houſe of Robert Lamborn, in the townſhip of Londongrove, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of land, containing 142 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of William Hood, Thomas Lamborn, and others; ſeized as late the eſtate of John England, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurſe,

A WOMAN, with a good breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail ſhop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in figures, not leſs than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‡

Northampton township, Burlington county, April 21, 1787.

WHEREAS ISRAEL TAYLER, of the townſhip of Northampton, county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, did obtain from the ſubſcriber, a certain Bond or Obligation bearing date (about) the 25th March, 1785, for the ſum of Twenty Pounds, payable in one year. Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond, as the ſame is fully paid to the ſaid Iſrael Tayler, and I am determined not to pay again, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SILAS BROWN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Wardens of the city, on the recommendation of a number of reſpectable gentlemen, were pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber a Corder of Wood, &c. at the Drawbridge, for the laſt year, and he having acted in that capacity to the beſt of his abilities, for the intereſt of the city and country, thinks it his duty, in order that he may anſwer his recommendation, to requeſt all perſons who have lawful demands againſt him to appear, in one month after date, at the Houſe of PETER EVANS, near the Drawbridge, to receive payment. He alſo requeſts all Flatmen, who are in arrears to him, will within that time make payment, to enable him to diſcharge his rent.

¶ ROBERT LUMSDEN, Corder.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift on Thurſday night, the 17th of April, a Sloop's BOAT, with a turpentine bottom, about, two years old, with two oars and a new painter. Whoever takes up ſaid boat and brings her to the Corder at Market-ſtreet wharff, ſhall have the above reward. † ARCHIBALD CARR.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the road leading to New-York, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Smyth, a grey Mare, branded on the near buttock H F blind of the off eye, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the mare only TWENTY SHILLINGS and all reaſonable charges.

‡ JAMES VALLANS.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

A NUMBER of valuable PLANTATIONS, ſituate in Oley townſhip and diſtrict, in Berks county, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania. One of them, called the Forge Tract, in Oley townſhip, containing about 197 acres of land, on which there are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a number of out-houſes, merchant-mill, fine orchard, garden and other conveniencies. The remainder of the plantations are ſo connected with each other, as to render a particular deſcription tedious. The terms may be known by enquiring of the ſubſcriber, in Oley.

† JOHN LESHER.

A few good new and ſecond hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop-men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

Fourth-Month 14th, 1787.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity of which will be wanted by the Tanners of Germantown, for which Ready Money and a generous price will be given for the different kinds of Oak, Birch and Beach. The Farmers and others who have this valuable article, would do well to bring it in as ſoon as it is dry, to prevent its ſuffering by rains, which often happens when left too long in the woods. ¶

April 10, 1787.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Cecil county, Maryland ſtate, between the Head of Elk and Doctor Mitchel's tavern, a large Sorrel Horſe, with a large ſtar in his forehead, branded on the thigh with SB and the ſame on the neck, under the mane, a trotter, about 7 years old, had one old ſhoe on his off fore foot. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and I get the horſe, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, and for the horſe only, FOUR DOLLARS, paid by me

¶ SAMUEL WHAN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's in the townſhip of Norriton and county of Montgomery, the 28th day of March laſt, two bay HORSES, of a middling ſize, ſhod before, both of them appear to be old, one of them much older than the other, the youngeſt has a blaze in his face and a natural pacer. The owner, is deſired to come, prove property, pay coſt and take them away.

April 13, 1787. ¶ DAVID NORMAN.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, ſituated in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile and a half of Lancaſter road, lying on the road leading from the Warren tavern to Cheſter, and ſeven miles from the Turk's Head or the New Court-houſe, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia: there are on ſaid plantation a houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of good water, a good orchard, a good lime kiln, about ten acres of meadow and more may be made; the land is agreeable to lime, and may be manured at a ſmall expence, there is a ſufficiency of wood-land; there has been about one thouſand buſhels of lime put on the land within theſe few years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

April 13, 1787. ¶ OWEN BROOKE.

BARK, wanted in *Philadelphia,*

A large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, White and Black-Oak, Hemlock and Birch.

IT is requeſted by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when ſtripped, and as ſpeedily as they can after it is ſufficiently dried to bring it to town. For want of ſuch care, they have ſuffered conſiderable loſs.

April 3, 1787. † 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT new two ſtory FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep, ſituate in South, between Second and Third-ſtreets, two rooms on a floor with fireplaces in each, and a large garret. Alſo the lot whereon the houſe ſtands (which was improved as a garden laſt ſummer) 20 feet by 87 feet four inches, with a 12 feet alley at the back of the lot, leading from Third to Barron-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum. For terms enquire of FRANCIS WRIGLEY, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia county, April 3, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exerciſe, viz.

In companies the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

And in battalion, in the following order:

The firſt battalion, commanded by Colonel Worrell, on the firſt Monday in May, viz. the 7th.

The ſecond battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on Tueſday, the 8th day of May.

The troops of light dragoons are to meet the ſecond battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on their parade day, by eleven o'clock in the morning.

The companies, commanded by Captains Gray, Worrell, and Streeper, are directed to join the battalion commanded by Colonel Jones, on Monday, the 14th of May.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of April, 1787.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant, C. P.

Montgomery county, April 3, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Montgomery, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exerciſe, viz.

In companies, the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

The firſt battalion, commanded by Robert Currie, Eſquire, on the firſt Monday in May, viz. on the 7th.

The ſecond battalion, commanded by George Smith, Eſquire, on Tueſday, the 8th of May.

The third battallion, commanded by Chriſtian Weaver, Eſq; on Wedneſday, the 9th.

The fourth battalion commanded by Peter Richards, Eſquire, on Thurſday, the 10th.

The fifth battalion, commanded by Matthew Jones, Eſquire, on Monday, the 14th.

The troop of light dragoons is to meet the battalion commanded by Robert Currie, Eſquire, at Norriton, at the houſe of Mrs. Hannah Thompſon, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ABEL MORGAN, Lieutenant, C. M.

York-town, March 27th, 1787.

IN purſuance of an attachment iſſued out of the court of common pleas of the county of York, againſt Valentine Krants, at the ſuit of Henry Yeſsler, We, the auditors appointed therein, DO hereby give public notice, that on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in York-town, a quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture, to wit, feather beds, chairs, a cheſt of drawers, a clock, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention: And on Tueſday, the 15th day of the ſaid month of May next, will be ſold at the Court-houſe aforeſaid, a certain lot of ground, ſituate in York-town aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Beaver-ſtreet, 57½ feet, and in depth to a 20 feet alley, 250 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Beaver-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by a lot of ground in tenure of Stephen Horn, on the weſt by a 20 feet alley, and on the north by a ditto, on which lot there are ſeveral good buildings, to wit, a dwelling-houſe, brew-houſe, malt-houſe, ſtables, a large copper brewing kettle, and a variety of other utenſils for carrying on the brewing buſineſs. All attached as the eſtate of the ſaid Valentine Krants, and to be ſold as aforeſaid.

Therefore all perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the ſaid Valentine Krantz, are deſired to exhibit the ſame, duly atteſted and authenticated, before the ſaid Auditors, at York-town aforeſaid, on or before the firſt day of July next, otherwiſe they will be precluded from any part or dividend of the monies ariſing from the ſale of ſaid eſtate and effects.

MICHAEL HAHN,)
¶ CONRAD LAUB,) Auditors.
GODFREY LENHART.)

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

MUSLINS,

A large aſſortment of coarſe and fine, plain and figured Muſlins, by the piece or bale, alſo a quantity of the beſt

Madeira and Liſbon WINES,

To be ſold, by CHARLES WHARTON, at his STORE near the Drawbridge. ¶ 5w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month 2nd, 1787.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to take notice, that the Annual Election for twelve Managers and a Treaſurer will be held at the ſaid Hoſpital on ſecond day, the ſeventh of the fifth month (May) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1787.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY the 7th of May next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid ſeventh of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Lot of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, being 60 feet on Sixth-ſtreet and 96 feet on North-ſtreet; on ſaid Lot there are four tenements and two ſtables. For terms, apply to RICHARD HUMPHREYS, in Sixth-ſtreet, or CALEB CARMALT, in Market-ſtreet. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 1ſt day of May next)

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrwberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms apply to the owner, *William Biſpham*, near four miles from Philadelphia, on Marſhall's road, or to Mr. *Joſeph Ogdon*, at the Middle-ferry.

April 16, 1786.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately.

A VALUABLE Plantation in Horſham, on the weſt branch of Neſhaminey, containing 200 acres, formerly part of Græme Park. Alſo two tenements on Philbert-Street, with the lot, adjoining David Kennedy, Eſq; and Meſſrs. Hunter's buildings on Market-Street. ISAAC MELCHER.

Fourth Month 13, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhton townſhip, Cheſter county, a bay GELDING, fourteen and half hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, canters well, a ſtar in his forehead, one white foot behind, bears heavy on the bridle. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and SIX DOLLARS more for ſecuring the thief in any gaol, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, with reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ LEVI MATSON

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

FISHING TACKLE,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

HUSON LANGSTROTH,

At his SHOP on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meal-market,

Common and Kirby Hooks of various ſizes,	Hair and Silk Lines,
Drum and Sheepſhead Lines,	Hair and Silk Snoods,
Rock and Deep Sea ditto,	3 and 4 Joint Rods,
Common and Float ditto,	Carolina Reeds, &c. &c.

He hath alſo for ſale, glaſs and queens ware, looking-glaſſes from 18 by 12 inches to 4 by 6, a few compleat tea ſets of handſome blue glazed ware, walking ſticks, &c. &c.

N. B. The market price given for white horſe hair. †6w.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 60 acres, ſituated at the corner of Turner's lane and Germantown road. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Second below Dock-ſtreet.

March 17, 1787. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

N. B. A quantity of HAY for ſale. ‡

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MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2971.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1787.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleased to appoint the Subscriber

AUCTIONEER

for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earliest opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front street, next door above the Custom house, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-house, which is generally thought to be the most convenient store, and eligible situation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpose of disposing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private sale; where he will constantly attend in person, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to serve, and merit the favors of all those who may please to employ him. As soon as a sufficient quantity of goods are sent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 23, 1787.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with suitable Whetstones.

ALSO, a few elegant finished

Light-horsemen's SWORDS.

Likewise a general assortment of superfine, fine, middling and coarse

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business. The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

FOR SALE,

By *T. Wallace & J. Donaldson, jun.*

For CASH or short CREDIT,

CLEAN Tallow in hogsheads,
Cordage of different sizes,
Russia duck,
Best Holland Geneva, in cases of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in cases of 3 dozen,
Arrack in cases of 3 dozen,
Seine and sewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Russia mats.

N. B. A pleasant country seat, on the west side of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be sold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the fifteenth day of May next,

A PLANTATION containing between four and five hundred acres, laying in Pencader hundred, within one mile of the village of New-Ark, in the county of New-Castle, on which is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground, and said farm in good repair. And on the seventeenth of said month, a PLANTATION, in London Britain township, Chester county, containing about seven hundred acres, on which is a merchant and grist-mill, and a large quantity of meadow ground, both of the estate of the late John Evans, Esq; deceased, and will be sold entire or in parts, as will be most agreeable to the persons inclining to purchase. More particular descriptions are thought unnecessary, as the premises will no doubt be viewed by those disposed to purchase, previous to the vendue. Attendance will be given at the respective plantations on the different days of sale, and the terms made known, by

EVAN EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS,
PETER EVANS.

April 17, 1787. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the said State, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Esquires, Justices of the same Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21st Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or then shall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurse,

A WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, April 24.

About sun-set, on Friday last, a fire broke out in the malt-house of Mr. William Patten, in Beach-street, a little to the north-east of Orange-street, at the south part of the town; and it is with real sorrow we announce, that the devastation which ensued within about three hours time, was never equalled in this place, excepting in the years 1711 and 1760, since its first settlement. The malt-house, on the discovery of the fire, was almost instantly in flames, which immediately communicated to two or three of the nearest buildings; but these being consumed, and one end of the dwelling-house of Mr. Peirce much burnt, the progress of the fire was here stopped. The wind blowing fresh from the northward, the coals of fire, burning shingles, &c. were, however, carried in great quantities, and lodged on the roofs of many of the houses in Orange-street, some of which were instantly on fire, while a number of the interjacent buildings were preserved. It raged on both sides of this street, with awful fury, as long as the current of wind was nearly parallel with the direction of it; but coming to that part which inclines a little more south-easterly, and the wind tending something more to the eastward, the fire was stopped in this street, but raged on the west side of it till an opening of vacant land towards the bay, on the west side of Boston neck, prevented farther destruction. Among the buildings which early took fire from the flying coals and cinders was the Rev. Mr. Wright's meeting house, on whose extended roof great quantities of them lodged, which rendered every effort to save it impracticable: But the fire being communicated, by means of a burning shingle, to the spire, just below the vane, at the height of more than 130 feet from the ground, was a singular circumstance, and, by the pieces of the burning wood falling from thence on the roof, facilitated the destruction of that large edifice, and with it that of the surrounding buildings.

The place where the fire commenced being remote from most of the engines---the dryness of the weather---ten or fifteen buildings being in flames in a few minutes after the fire began, which greatly divided the attention of the inhabitants---the scarcity of water, the tide being down, and but few pumps near at hand ---were circumstances which baffled the utmost efforts of the citizens for putting a stop to the devouring element for the space of upwards of three hours.

The destruction extended, on the east side of the Orange-street, from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the west side, from Mrs. Inche's to Mr. Osborne's. About one hundred buildings were destroyed, sixty of which were dwelling-houses. Most of the latter were handsome, and a number of them elegant and costly edifices. The loss in house furniture, bedding, and other necessary articles, together with goods and effects of various kinds, is very great, and, with the loss of so many valuable dwellings, loudly calls upon the benevolent and humane to afford their aid in alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers.

We are happy, however, in informing the public that, amidst the destruction by the fire, a curious specimen of art and industry, which does honour to our country, was luckily preserved; we mean the ORRERY constructed by Mr. JOSEPH POPE. This admirable performance, the result of many years labour and study, is near six feet in diameter, and was almost finished, when the house of the artist, with most of his effects, were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. Much praise is due to those gentlemen, who, by their exertions, preserved to the lovers of science this curious specimen of philosophic and mechanic ingenuity, and deposited it at the house of his Excellency the Governor, where, we are told, it still remains.

The inhabitants of Charlestown, Cambridge, Medford, Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton, with several engines, kindly afforded their assistance in helping to extinguish the fire.

The light of the fire was plainly seen at Newbury-Port, and at several other towns, near 50 miles distance.

Committees of the several churches in town, on the last Sabbath, set on foot subscriptions for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire, and we hear the large sums which have been already subscribed are truly characteristic of the benevolence and liberality which have ever distinguished the citizens of this metropolis.

The following is a List, as accurate as could be obtained, of the persons burnt out, and of the principal buildings which were burnt and pulled down.

On the East side of Orange-street. William Patten, Josiah Knapp, Samuel Heyley, Daniel Bates, Mrs. Searl, John Fenno, Spencer Vose, Dennis Welch, Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Dorothy Wharton, John Fairservice, Mrs. Amory, Peter Lear, Mrs. Crawford, Joseph Field, Samuel Philips, William Stretch, Nathaniel Philips, Mrs. Swift, Nathaniel Sheppard, Ebenezer Pope, Joseph Bradford, Ebenezer Waters, Mrs. Segar, Edy Vennevil, Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. Guyer, widows, -------- Emery, Mrs. Hopkins, Joshua Wythe, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Scott, ------- Wyman, Elijah Searle.

On the West side of Orange-street. Mrs. Inches, Andrew Gardner, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Foster, Thomas Downing, Misses Johonnot, house of the late Zachariah Johonnot, Joseph Lovering, Joseph Pope, Robert Pope, John Pope Andrew Kalley, Nathaniel Bosworth, house pulled down, ditto, ditto, Henry Stephens, Hopstill Foster, Mrs. Cheever, Arthur Langford, Joseph Pierce, Aaron May, George Guyer, Henry Guyer, Joseph Clark, William Wyman, Joseph Sprague, William Gooch, Rev. Mr. Wright's meeting-house, Frederick Incley, Jacob Gould, Thomas Steel, Spencer Bates, William Penniman, jun. Richard Gridley, Robert Price, Josiah Goddard, Mrs. Connet, Joseph Goddard, Mrs. Emmons.

His Excellency John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Great-Britain, has lately published a very valuable book, entituled "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America." In the preface is the following paragraph---well worthy the attention of every American at this important crisis of our public affairs.---"The people in America have now the best opportunity, and the greatest trust in their hands, that Providence ever committed to so small a number since the transgression of the first pair: If they betray their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. If there is one *certain truth* to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this: that the peoples rights and liberties and the democratical mixture in a constitution, can never be preserved without a strong executive, or, in other words, without separating the executive power from the legislative. If the executive power, or any considerable part of it, is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or a democratical assembly, it will corrupt the legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic poisons the human body; and when the legislature is corrupted, the people are undone."

NEWBURY-PORT, April 18.

Last Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly Mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark commander, who informs, that they took in a cargoe of tobacco at Alexandria in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean.---Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by three Algerine Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a frock and pair of trowsers.---They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Castle and put to hard labour, without distinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day---no bread nor meat, unless when they are allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed.----After having remained several months at hard labour in the Castle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

Being thus marked, they were put on board the gallies and chained to the oars, where they remained, until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the Mate, and 30 for each Seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much, as to make them wish for death rather than life---A cow-skin was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them.---Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of Congress---He informs, that the Captains of those crews were more fortunate than Captain Clarke, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour and taken them into their own families.---He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Streights; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Streights.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-street, near Second-street, and to be had of the principal booksellers in this city,

The *American Museum,*

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy.*

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the federal government of America. Its defects, and a proposed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II. on the same subject.

Letter III. same subject continued.

Representation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each state.

Thoughts on the present situation of public affairs.

Consequences of the retention of the frontier posts by the British.

On the establishment of a mint at Rhode-Island.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Assembly, stating the disadvantages of a want of sufficient power in Congress.

Resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the same subject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congress assembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred several documents relative to the general system of revenue recommended by Congress to the several states in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boston, to Congress, setting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America sustain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from instructions to the representatives of the state of Virginia, presented by several of their constituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

Rural Concerns.

On the Hessian fly: a publication by the New-York society for promoting useful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jersey farmer, on the above subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

Miscellanies.

Address to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the districts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the establishment of free schools.

Cruelty of savages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Christiana Manheim.

Account of the scalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinson, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of those people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Address to the good people of America.

Humour.

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Castle, Williamsburgh, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congress assembled.

Account of a Swiss Captain.

Essay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

Poetry.

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at present sold in many parts of America for five shillings.

The lion, the mastiffs, and other beasts.

The Subscription for the American Museum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of six numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-subscribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The subscribers names will be published in the Museum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN a publication, which appeared on Wednesday, the 25th ult. in three of the Philadelphia papers, *A Pennsylvanian* has loaded me with a profusion of harsh epithets, for being, as he supposes, the author of some late pieces against the funding bill. Even if his supposition was well founded, his charges amount to a libel, and if prosecuted in a court of justice, would bring merited punishment upon the head of the author: Public justice perhaps requires, that such daring abuses of the press should be restrained by legal prosecutions; but for myself, I feel too little resentment and too much contempt for the writer, to call him before the laws of his country. The bare prosecution would imply a supposition that the author has *abilities*, as well as inclination, to do mischief.---

Had I not a thousand testimonials of my patriotism, love of government and justice---Had I not written the substance of volumes in support of the revolution and of fœderal measures---Had I not crushed, almost with my single pen, a state combination against those measures---Did not almost every weekly or other periodical publication in America contain proofs of my sentiments, which, at any moment, can be laid before the world--Nay, had I not received an honorary reward for my patriotism, even in this city, I might have had some apprehensions from the malevolent charges and suspicions of the *Pennsylvanian*.

Circumstanced as I am, the public shall know the truth.

The *Pennsylvanian* supposes me the author of two pieces, printed lately in the paper of Messrs. *Hall and Sellers*. I declare then, that in the month of March I wrote a private letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, containing sentiments similar to those in the address printed under the signature of *A Citizen of Philadelphia*.

A friend of mine, a citizen of Philadelphia, saw the letter, and requested me to publish the sentiments. I refused, because the letter was not designed for this state. The gentleman then, requested a copy for publication. I supposed him a better judge of the propriety or impropriety of publishing it here, than myself---I put the original letter into his hands, telling him, that he might publish it as it was, provided he would take the publication entirely upon himself. He published it as *his own*. I am not the author of that publication, nor of any other essay upon the subject. The other piece ascribed to me, from which the *Pennsylvanian* makes some extracts, I have never yet read.

The sentiments contained in the letter, as they respect the Eastern States, I avow; and am willing any printer should republish them under the signature of my name. The reasons on which I ground my sentiments, communicated in that letter, may be deduced from the following facts, which the Pennsylvanians do not know or will not believe.

The people of Connecticut are generally opposed to any taxes for the payment of interest on the continental certificates. No interest has been paid on the Loan-office certificates for several years----and none at all on final settlements. The interest on soldiers notes--- (depreciation notes given to the army) is paid annually in facilities, which are receivable in taxes and worth from 10/ to 13/4 on the pound. Attempts have been made at every session of the legislature to fund the debts of the state, or provide for the interest, agreeably to the requisitions of Congress. Every attempt has failed. A decided majority of the state are opposed to the establishment of a revenue system, which shall comprehend every species of certificates. The legislature have laboured to divide the foreign from the domestic debt---they have at every session voted a tax in specie for paying the interest on the former, and as uniformly refused a tax for paying the interest of the latter. Every thing has been said and written to urge the necessity of supporting public faith; --but all does not produce conviction. There is no disturbance in that state, because the legislature wear the complexion of the people.

In Massachusetts the circumstances were different, the last year. The legislature did not represent the sentiments of the people. They were zealous for funding the debts of the state---their zeal does honor to their hearts, but proves that they did not thoroughly understand the minds of the state at large. They laid a heavy tax at their May sessions, and the first effect of that measure was the burning of a tax-bill in Bristol county. I was in Boston at the time, and fell into the common opinion, that the opposition consisted of a rabble. I was decidedly of opinion that force should be used to check the growth of the spirit, and believed, with many others, that one bold exertion of government would for ever extinguish the flame that was kindling. Subsequent events proved that this was a mistake. At the time government ordered a military force to take the insurgents, I had information from one of General Lincoln's officers (not from *Shay's*) that at least one half the body of the people were on the side of opposition. That the Governor and Council thought the same is evident from this, that they never gave to General Lincoln any powers but those of a Sheriff. But the late election has proved that even the fears of the best men were short of the truth.---I have lately received a letter from a very intelligent officer in the civil department, informing me that the opposition exists where it was never before suspected--it is general---there is a total change of men---a revolution. There will therefore be no further insurrections, because the legislature will represent the sentiments of the people.

The principal objection the people make to the payment of the certificates, is, that the *real creditors* of the states have lost a great part of their demands, and the present holders of the certificates ought not to reap such immense advantages from the inability of the public to do immediate justice, as they would derive from the redemption of the certificates at their nominal value.

This reasoning, whether right or wrong, is decisive among one third of the substantial yeomanry of America, and has been for two years. This reasoning has been opposed by one class of men, who are warm sticklers for public credit. I have used my tongue and my pen to overthrow the reasoning, and establish the opposite principle, viz. that the certificates should be paid to the bearer, and for a long time after the question had been drawn into discussion, I defended the common opinion, *that it is a matter of indifference to whom the public pays the money*.

The common feelings of men however seem to crush this theory---the people remain obstinate. I have been, for several months, convinced that there are so many people in America opposed to the payment of the debt to the present holders of its evidences, that there is not force enough in the union to compel them to pay it. I have been convinced, that unless the legislatures adopt some compromising plan to reconcile the original creditors and the people at large to the payment of the domestic debt, the people will, in opposition to all reasoning and all precedents, either suffer the certificates to sink into nothing, or pay them at a discount.

I am directly opposed to either of these plans. I know every shilling of the debt ought to be paid; and it was my fear, that the efforts of legislatures to compel the payment of it to the bearers of the certificates would drive the people of other states into the rash measures of the Massachusetts insurgents, which induced me to form, in my own mind, some conciliatory scheme, and propose it to one of the principal characters in the eastern states. My fears on this head received additional strength from a publication of the Comptroller of this state; in which he laid before the people the collection and arrearages of taxes in York county, and reasoned with them on the propriety of paying the certificates to the bearers. I found among the people of this state and New-Jersey, the same objections to the payment of taxes, which occasioned the tumults in New-England.

With these facts in view, I endeavoured to ascertain whose reasoning was most just--that of the advocates for funding the domestic debt, or that of the opposers of the system. I have endeavoured to think and reason with candor---I have attempted to place the subject in every point of view---and I frankly confess, that the result of my enquiries is, a decided opinion that the people are right.

The *legal principle* requires the payment of a note or bond according to the face of it; and I once believed that the principle should extend to the certificates of the United States. I now believe that the common sense of mankind is the best criterion of *right*; and that *public good*, the *legislative principle*, requires some discrimination in the payment of the debt. As *lawyers*, the advocates of the funding system appear to me to be *right*; as *legislators*, they appear to be *wrong*.

I will not enter into a discussion of the question, for I do not know whether it would be either agreeable or useful to the public. But I am ready to defend my principles before the tribunal of the world, whenever any gentleman or number of gentlemen are disposed to treat the subject with candor and liberality. Abuse, calumny and declamation I despise, as well as the authors. My sole object, in ever writing a syllable upon the subject, was to *preserve national faith* and *do justice*. If my opinion is wrong, it is an error of the *head*, and not of the *heart*. God Almighty is my witness, that not an action of my life has proceeded from a bad principle.

I know it has been said, that we should not appeal to the people in this case---the subject should not be discussed before them. This is a strange doctrine in a free country! It is paying a wretched compliment to the people, who are our legislators. I believe that all communities of men are disposed to do right, and that when a subject is laid before them with fairness, their decisions are almost invariably just.

I have heard gentlemen, and a very reverend gentleman say, the eastern legislatures and people are rascals. Such illiberal charges proceed from ignorance and bad hearts. I have *travelled* and *lived* among men, till I *know* that mankind, as bodies, are nearly alike; and that no community of men are rascals. What would a Pennsylvanian say to a British merchant who was never ten miles from London, and yet should call all the Pennsylvanians rascals? He would conclude that the merchant was both ignorant and illiberal.

It is the same illiberal spirit, which is casting abuse upon the *speculators* in America. It is supposing that men will not distinguish between *speculation* and the men employed in it. The speculation in America is evidently an injury to agriculture and commerce; but so long as the states permit the objects of it to circulate, the *speculators* are not reprehensible. They have as good a right to trade in public securities, as a merchant has in dry goods; and as a class of citizens, I believe them as honest as merchants.

My political creed on this head consists of two short articles.

1st. That every farthing of the debt ought to be paid.

2d. That the rulers of America cannot be justified in the view of the world or of God Almighty, if they suffer public delinquency to injure a numerous and respectable class of original creditors. They ought either to make some compensation to them for their losses, or exempt them from taxation, imposed for the payment of the money which they have lost.

I have only to inform the public that threatening is thrown away upon me. I live in a free country---and claim the privelege of thinking and speaking as I please---a privilege I shall resign only with my breath.

N. WEBSTER.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

SATURDAY, March 17, 1787. A. M.

The report of the committee on the petition of Samuel Vaughan, Esquire, read yesterday, was read the second time: Whereupon

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to enable foreigners or aliens to hold lands and tenements in fee, and to take mortgages, or other assurances valid in law, to secure the payment of monies advanced or lent thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris, Mr. Findley and Mr. Brackenridge be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee, read March 15th, on the motion for appointing a Board of Commissioners of Property in the western parts of the state, was read the second time.

And on the question,---"Will the House adopt the following resolution?---viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, appointing a Board of Commissioners of Property for the three counties of Westmoreland, Washington and Fayette, to sit in some one place in said counties, to hear and determine on caveats entered, where the parties reside within the said counties."

It was carried in the negative.

The report of the committee, read March 10th, on the petitions of 385 inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, was read the second time: Whereupon,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to remove the seat of justice from the town of Sunbury to the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Heister, Mr. Antes and Mr. Dale be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee on the petition of owners of lands in the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, read December 30th last, was read the second time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition of owners of lands in Northumberland and Luzerne report,------

That the petitioners having applied to the House for a road to lead from the river Susquehanna, at Nescopeck, to the Lehigh, but which from the present circumstances of that country the inhabitants are not able to lay out without legislative aid, the committee conceive this to be one of those occasions in which the public money may be properly and advantageously employed.

They are not, however, of opinion that any of the monies formerly appropriated to a road from Wyoming to the Lehigh, can, as is proposed in the petition, be diverted to the present object; they rather recommend that a small sum be specially allotted thereto. Conformably to this sentiment, they offer the following resolution,

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, to bring in a bill, authorising the Supreme Executive Council to lay out a road from the river Susquehanna, at Nescopeck, to the river Lehigh, and to expend therein any sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds, to be taken from any fund not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Clymer, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Brown, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Brackenridge be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

The report of the committee on the petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Luzerne, read March 10th, was read the second time, and in part adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee on the petition from the inhabitants of the county of Luzerne, called Connecticut claimants, report,-----

That conceiving it of importance to the subject, they enter upon their report by first stating to the House, that during the former session and in conference between a committee of the House and the agents of the Connecticut claimants, John Franklin and Jenkins, the agents, were explicitly told, that every case would be considered specially, and that no claims, unless urged in behalf of individuals, and for particular occupancies, would be received. The agents, admiting the propriety of this restrictive mode, doubted not of a conformity to it on the part of their constituents, when next they should make application to the House: But the present petition, on the contrary, advances claims collectively, and is made for entire and extensive districts. From this circumstance, the House might well wave any present deliberations on the subject of the claims; but in consideration of the peace of the county of Luzerne, as well as to testify our satisfaction at the submission at length paid to the laws by the petitioners, the committee recommend to the House, notwithstanding, to proceed to establish the principles on which they will quiet the possessions and occupancies of the petitioners, and others of that country in the like predicament; and also those on which they will make compensation to such proprietors under titles from this state, as may in consequence be deprived of their lands.

The committee, in connection with the subject, refer the House to a printed paper accompanying this report, dated at Hartford, in Connecticut, December 26th, 1786, and signed Joel Barlow, as worthy of their animadversion. This paper, purporting to be the resolutions of the Susquehanna company, revives their pretended title to a large territory within this state, including in it the lands of the Connecticut settlers, directs a mode of distribution, and intimates a design of erecting it into a government, independent of the authority of this state.

Upon the whole matter, the committee recommend to the House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such of the people called Connecticut claimants, their heirs or assigns, as were the actual possessors or occupants of lands within the county of Luzerne at or before the date of the decree at Trenton, be quieted and confirmed in their several possessions and occupancies.

That compensation in lands, equivalent in the value, be made therefor to proprietors under the rights of this state.

That commissioners be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into execution.

Ordered, That Mr. G. Clymer, Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Hubley be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

Whereupon, On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Whitehill,

Ordered, That the residue of the said report be postponed.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of this state, by the speedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independence," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the city of Philadelphia," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the German Lutheran congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, a member presented to the chair a bill, entituled "An Act to appoint Commissioners to regulate the streets, lanes and alleys in the district of Southwark, and to lay out new streets, lanes and alleys therein, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and to lay out the roads therein mentioned through the said district, and parts of the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk," which was read the first time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for opening and establishing a road between the navigable waters of the Franks-town branch of the river Juniata and the river Conemaugh," was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

[To be continued.]

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other vessels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggists*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second streets*,

A General Assortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Instruments,

ALL of the first quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a superior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glass's magnesia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with most of the medicines and instruments now recommended by the most approved Physicians and Surgeons.

The above will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as usual.

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlass, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Hannis, late of Passyunk township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS,)
CHRISTIAN DISHONG,) Executors.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. 5

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in Tortola to a houſe in this city, dated April 7, 1787.

A ſchooner called here two nights ago and got a ſupply of proviſions from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on ſhore on one of the quays, we find ſhe was run away with from Dominica---She is called the Mary Ann, and owned either by Alexander M'Kenzie or William Buoy, or both of them, has three blacks and three whites on board. The pretended Captain's name is M'DONALD, marked with ſmall-pox, a crippled hand, which we think is the left, wears his own hair ſhort, brown complexion, about five feet nine inches high. The ſchooner appeared Virginia built. The informer ſays they had 37 hogſheads ſugar, and one bale cotton on board at firſt, which they took in at Martinico for Dominica, they ſold the cotton for proviſions, and after they got what ſupplies they ſtood in need of on ſhore, they bartered three of their hogſheads of ſugar on board the ſhipping for other goods in the night. The Captain promiſed us to bring his owner on ſhore next day to barter for his cargo, and ſaid they were going a trading voyage to St. Domingo. It is uncertain whether the veſſel may appear under Engliſh or French papers, as perhaps they have both. The Captain and Mate are ſaid to be on ſhore at Dominica, we wiſh this may be the caſe. As this is a circumſtance which commands every enquiry, we are well convinced from your goodneſs, your aſſiduity to detect the villains will not be wanting. If you ſhould get any information, pray communicate it to Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, Dominica, who, we do aſſure you, is a worthy character."

On the ſecond inſtant a well dreſſed man was ſeen taking off his hat and ſome of his wearing apparel, at Smith's wharff, with an intent, as was ſuppoſed, to drown himſelf, and notwithſtanding the endeavours of people preſent to hinder him from committing ſo horrid a crime, he jumped into the water, and was drowned before any proper aſſiſtance could be given to ſave him.

Laſt Wedneſday night the ſtore of Mr. Joſhua Yarnall, in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, was broke open and robbed of a quantity of dry goods, &c. and about 50l. in caſh---The robbery was perpetrated by three men, two of whom entered in; and are ſuppoſed to be about five feet ten inches high; their faces were ſmutted, but appeared to be young men; they had on light-coloured great coats, and one of them a claret coloured body coat.

Thurſday laſt, the gentlemen compoſing the regiment of artillery of the city and liberties went into the choice of a commander, in the room of Colonel Marſh, who reſigned; the ballots were taken at the State houſe, and on counting them up a very conſiderable majority appeared in favor of the Hon. THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire. Such judicious appointments cannot fail affording the higheſt ſatisfaction to every patriot and friend to government and good order.

Sunday laſt arrived, in twenty days from Port-au-Prince, the brig Betſey, Captain Earle, who acquaints us, that a few days before he ſailed, Captain Simmons, in a brig from Georgia, arrived at that port and informed, that he touched at the Mole, where he ſaw the Captain and crew of a large brig loaded with lumber, from Philadelphia, bound to Port-au-Prince, who had been caſt away on the Great Heneaga, one of the Bahama Keys. ---The veſſel and cargo entirely loſt.

Died, at New-Caſtle (Delaware ſtate) laſt Saturday morning Mr. ----- Van Gezell, aged 100 years.

Laſt Monday afternoon an election was held at the Carpenters-Hall, for Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Directors. Joſiah Hewes, Joſeph Paſchall, John Kaighn, Mordecai Lewis, Thomas Morris, Thomas Park, Richard Wells, Benjamin Poultney, Richard Wiſtar, Benjamin Gibbs.

Treaſurer. Samuel Coats.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, Fifth Month (May) 7, 1787.

AT the Election held by *law*, this day, at the *Hoſpital*, for *Twelve Managers* and a *Treaſurer* for the year enſuing, the following Contributors were choſen, viz.

Managers. Samuel Howell, Thomas Moore, Andrew Doz, Jonathan Shoemaker, Owen Jones, junior, Reynold Keen, Nathaniel Falconer, Samuel Coats, Joſiah Hewes, Thomas Penroſe, Joſeph Paſchall, Richard Rundle.

Treaſurer. Mordecai Lewis.

*** The Extract from the Seventh Eſſay on Finance, on the funding bill, by a Citizen of Philadelphia, and Mr. Wigton's Note, addreſſed to the Printers, ſhall appear in our next paper.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

FOR the information of my fellow-citizens, I muſt requeſt it of you as a piece of juſtice, that you let the public know through your paper, that I *never wrote*, nor *corrected*, nor ever *ſaw* a ſingle ſentence of the piece ſigned *A Pennſylvanian*, in which Mr. N. Webſter is ſo roughly handled for his political publications, until it appeared in print. Mr. Webſter himſelf cannot well ſuppoſe that I was the writer of that paper, as he, in my houſe, and before a conſiderable company who ſtill remember it, did explicitly diſavow and deny his being the author of the Addreſs to the Governor of Maſſachuſetts, for which the *Pennſylvanian* has addreſſed him. But whoever was the author of the unmerited abuſe, which you have printed for him, in conſequence of his groundleſs ſuſpicion that *I had written that piece*, it is of little importance for me to know his name. If he is not already grown callous by long practice in the infamous trade of lying and defamation, he muſt bluſh at being detected in publiſhing ſo groſs a falſehood. For he well knew that he had not the leaſt ſhadow of evidence for my being the author of that piece, and yet, with that conſciouſneſs in his breaſt, he has inſinuated in unequivocal terms, that *I was* the author of it, and then gave vent to that torrent of abuſe which followed, every ſentence of which is as falſe as the former. However he may think that there is but little harm in publiſhing his ungrounded ſuppoſitions, ſlanders and lies, yet I can aſſure him from the beſt authority, that he is only employed in the deteſtible drudgery of the *father of lies* and *the accuſer of the brethren*, and that the day will certainly come, when he will find but little ſatisfaction from the work. *Yours, &c.*

May 2, 1787. JOHN EWING.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

DR. Ewing has ſtated one fact reſpecting me rather inaccurately. He ſays, I "diſavowed being the author of the addreſs to the Governor of Maſſachuſetts." The truth is---A gentleman in company informed, that ſome remarks had appeared that day againſt paying the certificates, and that I was ſuppoſed to be the author. I aſſured the gentlemen that I had publiſhed nothing of the kind, and I did not know to what he alluded. This was true. I had no concern in the publication---I had not ſeen it at the time of the converſation---nor did I ſee it for ſeveral days afterwards. It was impoſſible for me to know whether the ſentiments were mine or not. I have no doubt Dr. Ewing has ſtated the matter as he underſtood it; and had the addreſs been before me, I might have diſavowed it with propriety. As a private letter I was the author; as a publication, I was not---a *citizen of Philadelphia* was the author---he publiſhed the ſentiments as *his own*. As the ſentiments were novel, I felt diffident of publiſhing them, although I was confident they were juſt. I am now backed by ſo many reſpectable men, that I am convinced ſome plan, ſimilar to that I have ſketched out, is the only expedient to ſave the credit of the United States and preſerve public tranquility.

I am, Gentlemen, your's,

Philadelphia, May 8, 1787. N. WEBSTER,

The following petition to the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania is recommended to the late officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, who have ſold their certificates, by

A DISTRESSED OFFICER.

To Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

The PETITION *of the late OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the* PENNSYLVANIA LINE,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners were reduced by neceſſity to ſell their certificates for a third, a fourth, and, in ſome inſtances, for a tenth part leſs than their nominal value;---that by the preſent funding law, they are compelled to pay their proportion of taxes in order to raiſe them to ſpecie value, by which means one half is deducted by government from the pittance they received from the purchaſers of their certificates;---that many of your petitioners have been reduced in their fortunes and healths by the war, and therefore rendered unfit to labour, to convert thoſe ſecurities into gold and ſilver, which they received in a depreciated ſtate from their country;---that your petitioners are now reconciled to their original loſſes on the rewards of their ſervices, and do not pray for any future compenſation for them;---they pray only to be exempted from paying any part of the preſent funding tax, which, under the circumſtances that have been recited, they conceive is a hardſhip, ſuch as never yet exiſted in any country, and ſuch as illy ſuits with the gratitude which is due to men, to whoſe ſervices, in part, America owes her liberties and independence.---And your petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall always pray, &c.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

For the information and ſatisfaction of thoſe who are intereſted in the fate of the officers and crews of the ſhip Congreſs, belonging to this port, and the ſhip Prince Frederick, bound from New-York to London, both of which foundered at ſea in the months of November and December laſt, I have ſent you the following narrative, to be communicated to the public through the medium of your paper, and therefore requeſt you to publiſh it in your next Gazette.

I am, Sirs, your's, &c.

GEORGE CURWEN.

ON the fifteenth of October laſt I left Bourdeaux, in the ſhip Congreſs, bound to Philadelphia, and on the ſeventeenth of November following, in latitude 37: 20 north, and longitude 39: 30 weſt, a heavy gale of wind from the weſtward carried away my main-ſail, and at the ſame time the ſhip ſprung a leak, the water getting over my ballaſt, and the pumps being choaked, we were three days and three nights conſtantly employed bailing out water with buckets, but ſtill it gained upon us, we found too that the main poſt of the rudder was gone, which rendered the ſhip incapable of being ſteered: This loſs we attempted to remedy, by ſubſtituting in its place a ſpare main yard, which we had on board; it, however, did not anſwer the purpoſe. In this ſituation, the gale ſtill violent, and the ſea running extremely high, we lay until the twenty-ſecond in the morning, when we fortunately fell in with the ſhip Prince Frederick, Captain Richard Davy, who was nine days out from New-York, and bound to London. The gale now in ſome degree abating, we ſent our boat to this ſhip for ſome materials, with which we might make a rudder; Captain Davy was friendly enough to come on board, and to offer us every aſſiſtance in his power.--In this deplorable ſituation we could not for a moment balance what was to be done, deciſive we muſt be on the inſtant--the ſhip continued making water much faſter than we could diſcharge it--our men were worn down with fatigue, and our rudder irreparably loſt; we conſulted with each other, and determined---indeed it was the only alternative left us---to abandon the ſhip, which we accordingly did immediately, and with the aſſiſtance of Captain Davy's boat we got ſome proviſions, water, &c. out of her for our ſubſiſtence---by this time it was juſt night, and appearances indicating the approach of another ſtorm, which ſoon after we realized, although we wiſhed to have ſtaid longer by the Congreſs, in hopes of recovering ſomething more from on board of her, we were then obliged to leave her, at eleven o'clock at night, with ſeven feet water in her hold.

On the fifth of December, in lat. 38, 30, N. longitude 32, 30, W. being then on board the Prince Frederick, a violent gale of wind came on from the weſtward; in this ſtorm we loſt our main-maſt, fore maſt and tiller, which was ſoon after followed by the loſs of the rudder, and the ſhip making ſo much water, that we were on the eve of ſinking; we were reduced to the melancholy, uncertain and dernier reſource of taking to our boats; there were in all forty-eight of us, thirty-eight of whom got into the long-boat, and the other ten in the yawl; we had then pretty moderate weather, but the day following we had a high wind and a heavy ſea, ſo that, to lighten our boats, we were obliged to throw over-board what little baggage we had taken with us: On the eighth, however, fortunately, without the loſs of a man, we landed ſafe on the iſland of Flores---Here, again, we were in a diſagreeable ſituation; for, as this is one of the Weſtern Iſles, ſmall, and with little or no trade, it is of courſe ſeldom frequented by veſſels; we were obliged to wait ſix weeks before we could procure a conveyance from thence; at laſt we got a Portugueſe ſchooner, for two hundred dollars to carry us to Fayal; here I became acquainted with Mr. Dent, the American Conſul, and Mr. Graham, the Britiſh Conſul---from theſe gentlemen we experienced polite, friendly, and humane treatment.

A principle of duty, as well as the dictates of humanity, called upon me to pay every attention in my power to my unfortunate companions in diſtreſs; I therefore determined not to leave this iſland until I could take with me all my ſeamen. At Fayal there was at this time but one veſſel bound to any port in the United States; this was the ſhip Hetty, Captain Walſh, a gentleman, who treated us with every kindneſs and civility in his power; on board of this ſhip was one Duncan Roſs, ſaid to be the owner: To this Duncan Roſs I applied for a paſſage for myſelf and my mates to Philadelphia, for which port he was bound, and I agreed with him, at ten guineas for myſelf, and half that ſum for each of my mates; my people he was likewiſe to take, on their aſſiſting to work the ſhip, and my laying in for them a ſufficient quantity of proviſions, &c. The next difficulty which aroſe to us was the time of payment---we offered him our notes of hand jointly and ſeverally for the payment of our paſſage money the moment we ſhould arrive in America---a propoſition, which, in our ſituation, twice ſhip-wrecked---ſtrangers in a foreign country---deſtitute of money, and without reſources, no man, who had not altogether renounced the common feelings of humanity, would have rejected.------This Duncan Roſs, however, did reject it, and inſiſted on being paid in advance, though he knew perfectly well we muſt borrow the money from ſome one whoſe heart was generous and benevolent as his own was mean, illiberal and ſordid.--I mentioned before that he had agreed to take my ſailors, and upon what terms, but after all the neceſſary ſtores, &c. were on board, and the ſhip ready to ſail, this Duncan Roſs, deſtitute of every principle of juſtice, and callous to the finer feelings of ſentiment and philanthropy, declared that he would not take any of them, unleſs I would pay him one hundred dollars for their paſſage, and that too in advance; and upon Mr. Dent and Mr. Graham expoſtulating with him on the injuſtice and cruelty of ſuch conduct, and repreſenting to him the diſappointment, hardſhip and diſtreſs theſe unfortune men would be ſubject to, he replied, that thoſe of them who were Britiſh ſubjects he would take, on condition that Mr. Graham would give him an order on the Britiſh Conſul in America for their paſſage money, but for the Americans, he would have nothing to do with them.---Mr. Dent then informed him that, unleſs he fulfilled his engagement to me, he would complain to the Chief Magiſtrate of the iſland, who, he did not doubt, would compel him to do it; he, however, rather than wait until ſuch meaſures ſhould be taken, complied, though *involuntarily*.

This Duncan Roſs is now in this city, and he may, if he chooſes, call upon Capt. Curwen, who is alſo here, and ready to ſupport the truths contained in the foregoing narrative.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787.

House of Employment, Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

THE Contributors to the *Relief* and *Employment* of the POOR, in the city of *Philadelphia*, will pleaſe to take notice, that *by law*, their Annual Meeting is appointed to be on the ſecond Monday in May, at the Court-houſe, in this *city*, to examine the tranſactions and accounts of the Managers and Treaſurer of the Houſe of Employment and Alms-houſe, for the year paſt, and to elect Managers and a Treaſurer of that Corporation for the enſuing year. Wherefore they are requeſted to attend them in the afternoon of Monday, the 14th inſtant.

By order of a Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M. *February* 5, 1787.

THE Houſe having reſumed the conſideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the ſame, read the ſecond time on the 19th of January laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving ſix weeks notice thereof in two of the moſt public news-papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, and alſo in the news-papers publiſhed Wilmington; in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the General Aſſembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to ſuch bill.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In purſuance of the above reſolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Suſſex, in the ſtate of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their ſeſſions of Aſſembly to be held at Dover: whereof all perſons concerned, who have any objections to ſuch bill, are deſired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforeſaid to offer ſuch their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good wood-land, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone barn 55 by 45 feet, good ſtone ſpring houſe, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of ſame place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premiſes.

HENRY FUNK.

Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, on the night of the twenty-eighth inſtant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well ſet full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his eſcape, a white flannel ſhirt and trowſers, a waiſtcoat, the back parts of buck-ſkin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worſted. Was committed on ſuſpicion of horſe ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Overhalt in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Conſtable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood ſome time laſt fall by ſaid Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, ſome ſaddle marks, paces a travel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. ¶

BY virtue of an execution directed to me, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the borough of Lancaſter, at the Houſe of Mr. Adam Weaver, one bright bay Stallion, one Chair and Harneſs thereto belonging, late the property of Thomas Ladley. Seized and taken under execution, and ſold by

HENRY STOUFFER, Conſtable.

Lancaſter, April 30, 1787. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcribers, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a SORREL MARE, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a ſmall white down her face, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſlit in the point of one of her ears, a ſmall white ſpot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, ſome windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the ſame night in Plumſtead townſhip, a dark bay gelding, riſing 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horſes, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
¶ JOHN RODROCK.

New-Caſtle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſecond of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he is an artful, plauſible fellow, and values himſelf as a horſe farrier, or nicking or breaking horſes, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the ſame.

He was born in New-England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him ſeveral ſorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, ſeveral tow ſhirts and trowſers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a paſs.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Harford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 11th of April, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ NATHAN BANE.

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the subscriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderslice, of Providence township, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's interest, at the same time said Vanderslice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me soon; and whereas the said Vanderslice has not delivered up the bond, and refuses to do it, these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the same, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full discharge of said bond, signed by said Anthony Vanderslice, at the time I paid him the money.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of same day, at the dwelling-house of John Branin, in the township of Mansfield: Variety of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture; also Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry farming utensils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of same day, on the premises, will be sold, that valuable Farm, situate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is inclosed from the river by a short bank about 30 rood, a sufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling house and barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. Also a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, seized and taken in execution, at the suits of Hosea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldson, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL FOY, late of the township of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Administrator.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at the house of Peter Bell, in the township of Kennet, one elegant 2 story brick House and 3 Acres of Land, on which is a stone Store-house, Barn and a good bearing Orchard, also a large 2 story stone House and upwards of 60 Acres of very good Land, also a Tract of Wood-land, situate in the township of New-Garden, containing 137 acres, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnson, Jesse Miller, Joseph Walters and others the whole seized and taken in execution, as the estate of said Bell, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester County, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, on the premises one Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of New-Garden, bounded by lands of Thomas Allen, Joseph Hopson, James Miller and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Thomas Lamborn, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Grist-mill, and 300 acres of land, situate in the township of Oxford, bounded by lands of James M'Clellan, Ross Dickey, and others. Also at same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, sheep, swine, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. All late the estate of John M'Clennahan, but seized, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at the house of Robert Lamborn, in the township of Londongrove, on the premises, one Messuage, Plantation and Tract of land, containing 142 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of William Hoop, Thomas Lamborn, and others: seized as late the estate of John England, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Imported from England, and to be sold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his store in Second-street, opposite to the Baptist Meeting-house, near Arch-street, an assortment of goods suitable to the season, viz.

BEAVER pillow fustains, jeanets, corduroys, cotton checks and stripes, bed ticken, 7 8ths and yard wide Irish linens, dowlasses, buckram, brown and white Russia sheetings, Irish ditto, brown and white raven's duck, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown Hollands, coloured threads, white Scotch ditto, best scarff twist, hair and worsted cord, death head and basket buttons metal and plated ditto, nankeen waistcoat ditto, shirt ditto, table cloths, clouring diaper, plain dyed and printed calicoes, cottons and chintzes, large and small silk handkercheifs, checks and printed linen ditto, bobbins, tapes moreens, crapes, calimancoes, worsted damasks, rattinets, silk and worsted sagathies, durants, hair-bines, sattinets, blue hair plush, white persian and farsnet, thread stockings, frying-pans, shovels and spades, 3d and 4d nails, best London white and red lead, best bohea and hyson tea, black and white gauzes.

Also upland and meadow hay well got.

To be Sold, 12 acres of marsh meadow on Tinicum-Island, several lots to be let on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties. †

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extensive and compleat assortment of superfine middling and coarse, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business, lately imported and are for sale on reasonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his store, the south-east corner of Arch and Water-streets.

MILLERS and others, may be furnished with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of superior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of such cloths as will certainly answer the several purposes for which they may be designed, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Also directions for affixing them on reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail shop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand and is well versed in figures, not less than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‡

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price*, 3s9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

IF *William Brady*, who some years ago resided in Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is supposed to have resided in the above states, or the state of New-York, be now living, the Administrators of Jacob Cooper, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him.

JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Administrators.

April 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Chester county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Providence township, Montgomery county, on the 7th day of this instant, a Scotch-Irish SERVANT MAN, named James M'Cib, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin visaged; had on and took with him an old lightish coloured coat and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, old shoes, a blue camblet great coat and an old pair of boots. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me,

April 8, 1787. § JOHN ZIMBERMAN.

Certificates and State Money to be let on easy Terms, on good Security.

FARMERS who wish to patent their Lands, and for want of money at present are restrained from doing it within the time limited by law, may know where such Certificates and State Money to answer the above purposes are to be had by applying to CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the south west corner of Vine and Second streets.

N. B. Those farmers in the neighbouring counties will have the preference. It is expected that all applicants will produce certificates from the prothonotary of the proper county that no judgments are against them, and also from the recorder that their lands are not mortgaged, as is usual when they borrow money from the public loans. §

Northampton township Burlington county, April 21, 1787.

WHEREAS ISRAEL TAYLER, of the township of Northampton, county of Burlington and state of New-Jersey, did obtain from the subscriber, a certain Bond or Obligation bearing date (about) the 25th March, 1785, for the sum of Twenty Pounds, payable in one year. These are to forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment on said Bond, as the same is fully paid to the said Israel Tayler, and I am determined not to pay again, unless compelled by law.

¶ SILAS BROWN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Wardens of the city, on the recommendation of a number of respectable gentlemen, were pleased to appoint the subscriber a Corder of Wood, &c. at the Drawbridge, for the last year, and he having acted in that capacity to the best of his abilities, for the interest of the city and country, thinks it his duty, in order that he may answer his recommendation, to request all persons who have lawful demands against him to appear, in one month after date, at the House of PETER EVANS, near the Drawbridge, to receive payment. He also requests all Flatmen, who are in arrears to him, will within that time make payment, to enable him to discharge his rent.

¶ ROBERT LUMSDEN, Corder.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift on Thursday night, the 17th of April, a Sloop's BOAT, with a turpentine bottom, about two years old, with two oars and a new painter. Whoever takes up said boat and brings her to the Corder at Market street wharff, shall have the above reward. † ARCHIBALD CARR.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the road leading to New-York, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Smyth, a grey Mare, branded on the near buttock HF blind of the off eye, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the mare only TWENTY SHILLINGS and all reasonable charges.

‡ JAMES VALLANS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A NUMBER of valuable PLANTATIONS, situate in Oley township and district, in Berks county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One of them, called the Forge Tract, in Oley township, containing about 197 acres of land, on which there are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, a large stone dwelling-house, with a number of out-houses, merchant-mill, fine orchard, garden and other conveniencies. The remainder of the plantations are so connected with each other, as to render a particular description tedious. The terms may be known by enquiring of the subscriber, in Oley.

† JOHN LESHER.

A few good new and second hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-street, seven doors above Chesnut street,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in its various branches, and will use his best endeavours to make his work give satisfaction to those who employ him. Any person who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if sent to London. Shallop men, stage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elsewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their custom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, English paste-boards, pig brass, German looking glasses, sheet brass, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; also a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, situate below Pools-bridge.

Also a three story HOUSE, in Second street, between Arch and Race-streets, an extraordinary stand for business.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly opposite the Church in Second street, has again opened store on the west side of Front-street near Walnut street, where he has imported in the last vessels from England, a general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table sets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, sugardishes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glass* candlesticks, salts, mustard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glasses, single and double flint glass ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of several sizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country consumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the shortest notice.

A few Watch chains and seals to be sold low. t f.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingsworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, just imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill stones of all sizes and dimensions which may be ordered by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at least equal in quality, and as low in price as those imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dressing them to the best advantage, according to the temper of the stones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different sizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditt, from the American Rock, of every usual size, or any other that may be ordered, the *best grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this state.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extensive and compleat assortment, lately imported from the manufactories, suitable to every branch of the Boulting business; which are to be disposed of at the same low rates as they were sold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-house in Spruce, three doors from Third-street. MILLERS and others may be furnished with Cloths *of superior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Those who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being supplied with such Cloths as will certainly answer their purposes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the most advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will save the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently sold in this and the neighbouring States.

Three Thousand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-street, near Market-street the corner of Black horse alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richness and durability of colours this assortment of Paper is far superior to any ever offered for sale in these states, and the prices fixed on them so very low, that a comparison with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9 1787.

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado SUGAR,

MOLASSES *and* RUM,

MANUFACTURED by

MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second street, between Arch and Race-streets Philadelphia Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Feb. 19. 1787.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in Queen's town. Those who have any demands against the estate, are requested to present them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Administrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2972.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1787.

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other veſſels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggiſts*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-ſtreets*,

A General Aſſortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Inſtruments,

ALL of the firſt quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a ſuperior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glaſs's magneſia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with moſt of the medicines and inſtruments now recommended by the moſt approved Phyſicians and Surgeons.

The above will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as uſual.

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M.

February 5, 1787.

THE Houſe having reſumed the conſideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the ſame, read the ſecond time on the 19th of January laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving ſix weeks notice thereof in two of the moſt public news-papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, and alſo in the news-papers publiſhed Wilmington; in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the General Aſſembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to ſuch bill.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In purſuance of the above reſolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Suſſex, in the ſtate of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their ſeſſions of Aſſembly to be held at Dover: whereof all perſons concerned, who have any objections to ſuch bill, are deſired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforeſaid to offer ſuch their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, on the night of the twenty-eighth inſtant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well ſet full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his eſcape, a white flannel ſhirt and trowſers, a waiſtcoat, the back parts of buckſkin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worſted. Was committed on ſuſpicion of horſe ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Overhalt in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Conſtable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood ſome time laſt fall by ſaid Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, ſome ſaddle marks, paces a travel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. ¶

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good woodland, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, a good ſtone barn 55 by 45 feet, good ſtone ſpring-houſe, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of ſame place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premiſes.

HENRY FUNK.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mary Hannis, late of Paſſyunk townſhip, and county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, in order for a ſettlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS,)
CHRISTIAN DISHONG.) Executors.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. §

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

New-Caſtle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſecond of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he is an artful, plauſible fellow, and values himſelf as a horſe farrier, or nicking or breaking horſes, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the ſame.

He was born in New-England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him ſeveral ſorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, ſeveral tow ſhirts and trowſers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a paſs.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcribers, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a SORREL MARE, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a ſmall white down her face, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſlit in the point of one of her ears, a ſmall white ſpot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, ſome windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the ſame night in Plumſtead townſhip, a dark bay gelding, riſing 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horſes, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
¶ JOHN RODROCK.

FOR SALE,

By *T. Wallace & J. Donaldſon, jun.*

For CASH or ſhort CREDIT,

CLEAN Tallow in hogſheads,
Cordage of different ſizes,
Ruſſia duck,
Beſt Holland Geneva, in caſes of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in caſes of 3 dozen,
Arrack in caſes of 3 dozen,
Seine and ſewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Ruſſia mats.

N. B. A pleaſant country ſeat, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be ſold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

FOR SALE BY *LEONARD JACOBY*,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones.

ALSO, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-horſemen's SWORDS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the ſaid State, the Honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Eſquires, Juſtices of the ſame Courts, have iſſued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inſt. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21ſt Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions and other Remembrances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and alſo all they who will proſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleaſed to appoint the Subſcriber

AUCTIONEER

for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earlieſt opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front ſtreet, next door above the Cuſtom houſe, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-houſe, which is generally thought to be the moſt convenient ſtore, and eligible ſituation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private ſale; where he will conſtantly attend in perſon, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to ſerve, and merit the favors of all thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him. As ſoon as a ſufficient quantity of goods are ſent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 23, 1787.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and to be had of the principal bookſellers in this city,

The *American Muſeum*,

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy*.

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the fœderal government of America. Its defects, and a propoſed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II on the ſame ſubject.

Letter III. ſame ſubject continued.

Repreſentation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each ſtate.

Thoughts on the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

Conſequences of the retention of the frontier poſts by the Britiſh.

On the eſtabliſhment of a mint at Rhode-Iſland.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Aſſembly, ſtating the diſadvantages of a want of ſufficient power in Congreſs.

Reſolves of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the ſame ſubject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred ſeveral documents relative to the general ſyſtem of revenue recommended by Congreſs to the ſeveral ſtates in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boſton, to Congreſs, ſetting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America ſuſtain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from inſtructions to the repreſentatives of the ſtate of Virginia, preſented by ſeveral of their conſtituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

Rural Concerns.

On the Heſſian fly: a publication by the New-York ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jerſey farmer, on the above ſubject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

Miſcellanies.

Addreſs to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the diſtricts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the eſtabliſhment of free ſchools.

Cruelty of ſavages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Chriſtiana Manheim.

Account of the ſcalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinſon, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of thoſe people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Addreſs to the good people of America.

Humour.

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portſmouth, Boſton, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Caſtle, Williamſburgh, Wilmington, Charleſton and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Account of a Swiſs Captain.

Eſſay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

Poetry.

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at preſent ſold in many parts of America for five ſhillings.

The lion, the maſtiffs, and other beaſts.

The Subſcription for the American Muſeum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of ſix numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-ſubſcribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The ſubſcribers names will be publiſhed in the Muſeum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

REMARKS on the FUNDING BILL *of Pennsylvania, extracted from the Seventh Essay on free Trade and Finance, by* A Citizen of Philadelphia.

"THE only question I conceive which the subject admits in this place is, Whether the demand of the speculator is an extreme case which comes not within the reasons, and, of course, cannot be justified or supported by the rule of common assignments? I contend for the affirmative of this question, and for reason say the demand is morally wrong, because it would take an immense sum of money from the community, which must be a large proportion of their earnings, and give the same to the speculators, without any adequate valuable consideration, either paid by the speculators, or received from them by the citizens, contrary to the most fundamental law of commutative justice, which requires that a *quid pro quo*, or a valuable consideration, shall always be given in lieu of the property transferred. This is the most essential part of the moral law, which regards property.

"Further, this is not only morally wrong, but politically so too.

"1. Because it takes an immense property from those who had earned it, and would of course probably make the best use of it, and places it in the hands of people who have not earned it, and who would of course probably make the worst use of it. And it is certainly high policy to keep the wealth of the state as far as possible in the hands of those people who will make the best use of it.

"2. Because this would impoverish the great body of the people, who are ever the strength of every nation, in order to throw immense wealth into the hands of individuals, which would not only weaken the state, but destroy that equality of the citizens, which is necessary to the continuance of our republican form of government.

"3. Because this plan will retard the increase of our trade and our population, and lessen the value of our lands. We all know that burdens on trade lessen it; heavy taxes on the country will discourage people from coming to settle on our lands, and of course the increase of our population will be retarded, which will reduce the number of purchasers of lands, and of course lessen their value. Our neighbours, especially New-York, have a vast extent of unsettled lands; they court settlers with this powerful motive, that they have means to pay their debts without any burdensome recourse to taxes on their lands, labours, or cattle. The funding plan in question, I am told, will require about 200,000l. per annum, to defray the interest only; besides which we have sundry immense demands against the state. The principal debt, the funding of which is now under consideration, is near nine millions of dollars, near half of which I take to be designed for clear profit to the speculators; to be due to them, or from us, it cannot be said, for they never paid us any thing for it; it must then be *excessive generosity* to them. It may do for people to be generous, when their incomes are affluent, and cash plenty; but when they are oppressed with debt to such an amount as to bring their credit, and even their capital, in danger, in this critical circumstance, the strictest œconomy, yea, even close parsimony, become very important duties. But in such a crisis of distress and danger, to assume an immense, needless, additional debt, even if a due consideration was paid for it, would be extreme ill policy; but to do it without any consideration at all, would be the height of absurdity and madness. At all times we ought to be just, before we are generous. But at such a crisis a lavishment, that will put it out of our power to be just, must be reprobated as down-right wickedness. And as the criminality of all crimes is estimated by the damage they do, that conduct in a ruler, which destroys the credit of a state, and even puts it out of the power of it to be just, and of course destroys the rights of thousands of its most meritorious citizens, ought to be branded as the most censurable of any crime which can affect human property, character, and honor.

"4. This plan is impolitic, because it will convey the money collected from the people to a great distance from the places where it was collected, and of course the people who paid it will have little or no benefit from its future circulation. If the same monies were to be paid (as they ought to be) to the real creditors, i. e. the soldiers and others, who furnished monies, supplies, &c. who are scattered over the whole state, and are to be found in every part of it; I say, if the monies collected from the people were to be paid to these, it would be diffused over the whole state, and every person who paid the tax to raise these monies would have a chance of taking benefit of its circulation: But the case will be widely different when it shall be paid to the speculators; most of them live in the city, and the few who reside in the country, when they come to receive their immense fortunes, will immediately come to the city, with all their money; the country will be no proper place to parade in; they will find no body there fit to rank with; and that is not all;---but when they clatter along in their carriages, they may chance to hear somebody say, there goes a speculator or stockjobber, who revels in the spoils of his country; in short, this will not do at all, they must move into the city, where they can find people of their own class to associate with;---and this is not the worst of it, the speculators, I suppose, must nominally belong to this state, but doubt not but they are in company, and share profits with many who live out of it, and consequently convey their wealth out of the state; and this is not the worst of it, but I conceive that many of them, though they reside in this state, are not natives of it, the *domus animæ, domus optima*, i. e. home is home, though never so homely, is a strong affection in most men; and on the inducements of it, foreigners, when they travel abroad and acquire fortunes, have an inclination to return to their native country, to spend and enjoy them; and I think our speculators of foreign birth will have a motive additional to this natural one, to set off to their native country, viz. the powerful one of getting out of the hearing of the curses of the people among which they live.

It is here to be noted in a manner which I think deserves great attention, that however dirty, ragged, poor and despicable, an injured people may appear, they always have one species of revenge left to them, which they rarely fail to make the most of, viz. the power and privilege of cursing their oppressors; they curse them in the streets, they propagate their curses by their fire-sides, to their children, who are not commonly apt to have much defect of memory, and they mix their execrations with their prayers to Heaven.---It is said that the curse causeless will not come, but I believe few states or individuals have reason to make themselves very easy under those curses which are not causeless. There is most certainly a Providence which governs the world, which pays the utmost attention to right and wrong, without the least respect imaginable to the lace or rags of the suitors.

"I have one argument against satisfying the demands of the speculators, which I have not marked under either moral or political arguments, because it appears to me strongly to partake of both, and therefore ought to be mentioned by itself. It is this, viz. it gives public sanction, support, and even a kind of dignity, to a sort of speculation, which, wicked in itself, and of a nature very ruinous to the public, affords enormous profits, without any earnings, viz. eight-fold the principal and 48 per cent. interest, which (were they to be freed from disgrace and danger, and to be made reputable and safe by the sanction and support of the Legislature) would be enough to induce bad men of all professions to withdraw their stock in business from their usual occupation, and vest it in such speculations of high profit and honor. In my opinion nothing scarcely can be worse than public laws or institutions, which tend to draw people from the honest and painful method of earning fortunes, and to encourage them to pursue chimerical ways and means of obtaining wealth by slight of hand, without any earnings at all.

"But were these speculators to gamble on each others purses only, I should think less on it; but it becomes publicly ruinous, when the public are to pay the losings. The fatal experience of Europe might, methinks, be a warning to us. Ever since the blessed scheme of *funding* was first invented there, every nation has had a race of stockjobbers and speculators in the public securities, who never fail to appear in plenty whenever a state gets into distress, and the public faith faulters a little: They appear to be sure with a mighty pretty grace, in aid of the public credit, not indeed to keep it sound and whole, but to evince that it is not quite dead; and for a practical proof of this, they will offer to give at least *something* for it. In the last days of LEWIS XIV. (that noted æra of distress in France) this sort of people had the modesty to accept public securities of thirty-two millions, for the loan of eight millions, which is 4 for 1. But our speculators go far beyond this, they give 2/6 in the pound, which is 8 for 1. But it is no wonder that our speculators should exceed those of the most ingenious nation of Europe, since the American genius sets up to out do all the world in every thing.

A CRISIS of public distress is the proper time for this kind of vermin to swarm, like flies about a sore, or crows round a carcase, not with any design to heal the sore, or restore life, but to feed themselves. This I admit to be a principle natural enough, but however meritorious it may be in itself for these, like all other noxious animals, to pursue the means of their own preservation, yet I cannot think they are entitled to the gratitude, or support, or rewards of the public.

"I BEG the reader to note here very particularly, that I do not mean by any thing I write to oppose any practicable and wise plan of funding or paying the *real public debts*; all I object to is, *funding or paying the profits of the speculators.*"

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of the 2d instant, there appeared a piece, signed Justice, which contains some insinuations, as false as the heart replete with malice could invent, or the pen of slander propagate, evidently alluding to my house, and which are highly injurious to the reputation of myself and family.

How the author of that piece came to single out the character of my house, as a medium through which he might asperse the reputation of the University, and the Provost thereof, is to me unaccountable.

I never concern myself about the affairs either of the University or the Episcopal Academy. I dont profess myself to be a votary of the one more than the other; neither do I owe the least ill-will to any gentleman concerned in either. I have not the remotest suspicion who are the authors of the scurrilous pieces which might have been framed against said academy, much less to entertain a club of "Pot companions whole nights," at the head of which is placed the Provost of the University, framing said pieces. I do not recollect that Doctor Ewing, the gentleman alluded to, has been once in my house since the Episcopal Academy in this city was first thought of. As for the stigma attempted to be fixed upon my house, numbers in this city can vouch for that being a most notorious lie.

I therefore challenge the author of said piece, whoever he is, to come forth publicly from behind the curtain of his fictitious name, and avow his insinuations herein referred to, nay I defy him to prove that there is one single particle of truth contained in the whole of them.

What character that man deserves, who, in order to injure the character of another, would endeavour, without cause, to destroy the reputation of a whole family, and that too on which their very existence depends, I leave to the candid public to determine.

JOHN WIGTON.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1787.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

The following remarks, written by Mr. WEBSTER, *and published in* New-England *last October, during the commotions in* Massachusetts, *will serve as a refutation of the charges and base insinuations, thrown out in some late publications, against that patriotic character.*

THE DEVIL IS IN YOU.

THAT the political body, like the animal, is liable to violent diseases, which, for a time, baffle the healing art, is a truth which we all acknowledge, and which most of us lament. But as most of the disorders, incident to the human frame, are the consequence of an intemperate indulgence of its appetites, or of neglecting the most obvious means of safety; so most of the popular tumults, which disturb government, arise from an abuse of its blessings, or an inattention to its principles. A man of a robust constitution, relying on its strength, riots in gratifications which weaken the *stamina vitæ*; the surfeiting pleasures of a few years destroy the power of enjoyment; and the full fed voluptuary feels a rapid transition to the meagre valetudinarian. Thus people who enjoy an uncommon share of political privileges often carry their freedom to licentiousness, and put it out of their power to enjoy society by destroying its support.

Too much health is a *disease*, which often requires a very strict regimen----*too much liberty* is the worst species of *tyranny*----and *wealth* may be accumulated to such a degree as to *impoverish* a state. If all men attempt to become masters, the most of them would necessarily become slaves in the attempt; and could *every man* on earth possess millions of joes, *every man* would be *poorer* than *any man* is now, and infinitely more wretched, because they could not procure the necessaries of life.

My countrymen, it is a common saying now, *that the devil is in you.* I question the influence of the devil, however, in these affairs. Divines and politicians agree in this, to father all evil upon the devil; but the effects ascribed to this prince of evil spirits, both in the moral and political world, I ascribe to the wickedness and ignorance of the human heart. Taking the word *devil* in this sense, he is *in* you and *among* you in a variety of shapes.

In the first place, the *weakness of our federal government is the devil.* It prevents the adoption of any measures that are requisite for us as a nation; it keeps us from paying our honest debts;---it also throws out of our power all the profits of commerce, and this drains us of cash. Is not this the devil? Yes, my countrymen, an empty purse is the *devil.*

You say you are jealous of your rights, and dare not trust Congress. Well, that jealousy is an evil spirit, and all evil spirits are *devils.* So far the devil is in you. You act, in this particular just like the crew of a ship, who would not trust the helm with *one* of their number, because he might *possibly* run her ashore, when, by leaving her without a pilot, they were *certain* of shipwreck. You act just like men who, in raising a building, would not have a master workman, because he *might* give out wrong orders. You will be masters yourselves----and as you are not all ready to lift at the same time, one labours at a stick of timber, then another, then a third---you are then vexed that it is not raised---why let a master order thirteen of you to take hold together, and you will lift it at once. Every family has a *master* (or a *mistress*---I beg the ladies' pardon.) When a ship or a house is to be built, there is a master---when highways are repairing there is a master---every little school has a master---the continent is a great school---the boys are numerous---and full of roguish tricks ---and there is *no master.* The boys in this great school play truant, and there is no person to chastise them. Do you think, my countrymen, that America is more easily governed than a school? You do very well in small matters: extend your reason to great ones. Would you not laugh at a farmer who would fasten a three inch cable to a plough, and yet attempt to draw a house with a cobweb? "And Nathan said unto David, *thou art the man.*" You think a master necessary to govern *a few* harmless children in a school or family; yet leave thousands of great rogues to be governed by *good advice.* Believe me, my friends, for I am *serious*---you *lose rights*, because you will not give your magistrates authority to *protect them.* Your liberty is despotism, because it has no control---your power is nothing, because it is not united.

But further, luxury rages among you---and luxury is *the devil.* The war sent this evil demon to impoverish people, and embarrass the public. The articles of rum and tea alone, which are drank in this country, would pay all its taxes. But when we add sugar, coffee, gauzes, silks, feathers, and the whole list of baubles and trinkets, what an enormous expence! No wonder you want paper currency. My countrymen are all grown very tasty? Feathers and jordans must all be imported. Certainly, gentlemen, the *devil* is among you. A Hampshireman, who drinks forty shillings worth of rum in a year, and never thinks of the expence, will raise a mob to reduce the governor's salary, * which does not amount to three pence per man per annum. Is not this the *devil?*

My countrymen, an industrious man not long ago informed you how to redress grievances. He gives excellent advice. Let every man make a little box, and put into it four pence per day. This in a year will amount to six pounds one shilling and eight pence---a sum sufficient to pay any poor man's tax. Any man can spare three or four pence per day---but a poor man would find it difficult and hardly possible, at the end of the year, to pay six pounds. Take my advice, every man of you----and you will hardly feel your taxes.

But further, a *tender law* is the *devil.* When I trust a man a sum of money, I expect he will return the value. That legislature which says my debtor may pay me with one third of the value he received, commits a deliberate act of villainy---an act for which an individual in any government would be honored with a whipping post, and in most governments with a gallows. When a man makes dollars, of which one-third part only is silver, he must lose his ears, &c. But legislatures can, with the solemn face of rulers and guardians of justice, boldly give currency to an adulterated coin, enjoin it upon debtors to cheat their creditors, and enforce their systematic knavery with penalties. The difference between the man who makes and passes counterfeit money, and the man who tenders his creditor one-third of the value of the debt, and demands a discharge, is the same as between a thief and a robber. The first cheats his neighbour in the dark, and takes his property without his knowledge. The latter boldly meets him at noon day, tells him he is a rascal, and demands his purse.

My countrymen, the *devil* is among you. Make paper as much as you please. Make it a tender in all *future* contracts, or let it rest on its own credit---but remember, that *past* contracts are sacred things---and that legislatures have no right to interfere with them---they have no right to say, a debt shall be paid at a discount, or in any manner which the parties never intended. It is the business of justice to fulfil the intention of parties in contracts---not to defeat them. To pay *bona fide* contracts for cash, in paper of little value, or in old horses, would be a dishonest attempt in an individual: but for legislatures to frame laws to support and encourage such detestable villainy, is like a judge who should inscribe the arms of a rogue over the seat of justice, or a clergyman who should convert into bawdy-houses the temples of Jehovah. My countrymen, the world says the *devil is in you*---mankind detest you as they would a nest of robbers.

But lastly, mobs and conventions are *devils*-----Good men love law and legal measures. Knaves only fear law and try to destroy it. My countrymen, if a constitutional legislature cannot redress a grievance, a mob never can. Laws are the security of life and property---nay, what is more, of liberty. The man who encourages a mob, to prevent the operation of law, ceases to be free or safe: for the same principle which leads a man to put a bayonet to the breast of a judge, will lead him to take property where he can find it: and when the judge dare not act, where is the loser's remedy? Alas! my friends, too much liberty is no liberty at all. Give me any thing but mobs: for mobs are *the devil in his worst shape.* I would shoot the leader of a mob, sooner than a midnight ruffian. People may have grievances perhaps---and no man would more readily hold up his hand to redress them than myself: but mobs rebel against laws of their own: and rebellion is a crime which admits of no palliation.

My countrymen, I am a private peaceable man. I have no office of any kind. I have nothing to win or to lose by the game of paper currency: but I revere justice. I would sooner pick oakum all the days of my life, than stain my reputation, or pay a creditor one farthing less than his honest demands.

While you attempt to trade to advantage, without a head to combine all the states into systematic uniform measures, the world will laugh at you for fools. While merchants take and give credit, the world will call them idiots, and laugh at their ruin. While farmers get credit, borrow money, and mortgage their farms, the world will call them fools, and laugh at their embarrassment. While all men live beyond their income, and are harrassed by duns and sheriffs, no man will pity them, or give them relief. But when mobs and conventions oppose the courts of justice, and legislatures make paper and old horses a legal tender in all cases, the world will exclaim with one voice, *you are rogues, and the devil is in you!*

TOM THOUGHTFUL.

* *Among the grievances enumerated by the different conventions in Massachusetts, was the Governor's salary, which is only £ 1100 per annum.*

SPRINGFIELD, May 1.

So various and contradictory are reports from the westward, that we are at a loss what to say about them---but thus far we credit, that the Massachusetts insurgents in Vermont and New-York are about ascertaining their numbers, and when collected will do much mischief to the inhabitants living in the exterior towns of the state.

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the number of about 250, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town---they fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.---Soon after the alarm was given the troops stationed here, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could---Some of the insurgents having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom was Moses Dickenson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the Supreme Judicial Court lately holden in this town.

SALEM, May 5.

The brig Betsey, Capt. Clifford Byrne, arrived in this port on Wednesday last, in 47 days from Cadiz.

On the 11th of March Capt. Byrne was in company with the master of an English vessel (Capt. Seagrove) in Cadiz bay, who left Algiers in January, and informed him, that while he lay at Algiers Captains Stephens and Obrien (American gentlemen in captivity at that place) dined on board with him; that they lived at the house of a French merchant, and paid two dollars a month for their liberty; and that Capt. Stevens's crew were all in the king's household, waiting-men to his majesty, who is exceeding fond of them.

Capt. Seagrove further informed Capt. Byrne, that he went to Mazagan (in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions) to load with corn, but was ordered to quit that place within twelve hours, as it was a free port for the Americans only.

BOSTON, MAY 4.

The Commiſſioners appointed by the General Court to promiſe pardons, &c. to a certain deſcription of perſons concerned in the late Rebellion, have given notice, that "Seven hundred and ninety, whoſe names will be lodged in the Secretary's Office, have received a promiſe of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reſervation whatever,"---that "the Commiſſioners, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, have directed their enquiries to the occaſion of the inſurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The reſult of this enquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of cauſes which have been co-operating to produce ſo much evil, public and private debts, and the latter eſpecially, have been the moſt operative,---that an undue uſe of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cauſe of this accumulation of debts: And that "from what appeared of the diſpoſition of the people with whom they had buſineſs to tranſact, there is a flattering proſpect, if an uniform ſyſtem of Government ſhould be purſued, if ſo many examples, and ſo many only, ſhould be made, as will be neceſſary to produce a conviction, that Government muſt and will be ſupported; and if the mercy of Government ſhould be extended to the qualified ſubjects of it,---that in thoſe counties, which have been lately torn by diſſention, Government will be more firmly eſtabliſhed, than it has been at any period ſince the revolution."

The legiſlature, on Monday laſt, paſſed an act, repealing ſuch acts or parts of acts of this commonwealth as may be repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, agreeably to the recommendation of Congreſs.

May 7. Laſt Wedneſday the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland made choice of the following gentlemen as Delegates to repreſent that ſtate in Congreſs---Hon. Peleg Arnold, Jonathan J. Hazard, Daniel Manton, and Sylveſter Gardner, Eſquires.

CHARLESTOWN *(Maſſachuſetts)* May 4.

A gentleman, who has taken great pains to collect returns of the votes in the ſeveral towns of this commonwealth informs, that the whole number for governor collected in ſeveral counties is about 18,500, of which 15,300 are for Mr. Hancock; for lieutenant-governor, total number 16,500, of which Mr. Cuſhing had 7,600.

NEWPORT, MAY 3.

At the annual general election held in this town yeſterday, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices affixed to their names. His Excellency John Collins, Eſquire, Governor. The Honorable Daniel Owen, Eſquire, Deputy Governor.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

We hear from Boſton, that of the twelve rebels now under ſentence of death, the ſupreme executive council have been pleaſed to order four of them, viz. Auſtin and Wilcox, in Berkſhire, and Parmeter and M'Cullock, in Hampſhire, to be executed on the 24th inſtant. The other eight it is ſaid will be pardoned.

RICHMOND, MAY 5.

This day his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. James M'Clurg, ſet out upon their journey to Philadelphia, having been appointed members of the Convention about to meet there for the purpoſe of reviſing the fœderal conſtituion. And we are told, that in the abſence of his Excellency, the Hon. Beverley Randolph will preſide as Lieutenant Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16.

Extract of a letter from DR. PRICE, *dated London, January 26, 1787, to one of his correſpondents in this city.*

"The news-papers which you ſent me were very acceptable to me: The eſſays and information they contain have contributed towards gratifying a curioſity which I am always feeling with reſpect to the affairs of the United States. Your fœderal government is a point of great difficulty and importance, which I find ſtill remains unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a diviſion of the ſtates into three confederacies. It is a pity that ſome general controuling power cannot be eſtabliſhed, of a ſufficient vigor to decide diſputes, to regulate commerce, to *prevent* wars, and to conſtitute a union that ſhall have weight and credit. At preſent, the power of Congreſs in Europe is an object of deriſion rather than reſpect;---at the ſametime the tumults in New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the difficulties and ſufferings of many of the ſtates, and the knavery of the Rhode-Iſland legiſlature, form ſubjects of triumph in this country. The concluſion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will ſoon repent your independence. But the hope of the friends of virtue and liberty is (to borrow an expreſſion from your letter) that whereas, the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquility through ſeas of BLOOD, the United States are travelling to a degree of tranquility and liberty, that will make them an example to the world, *only* through ſeas of BLUNDERS. God grant this may prove the truth."

On Sunday evening laſt arrived in this city, His Excellency General WASHINGTON, one of the Delegates from the ſtate of Virginia to the Fœderal Convention. His Excellency was met at ſome diſtance from and eſcorted into the city by the Troop of Horſe, and his arrival was announced by a Salute from the Train of Artillery, and the ringing of the Bells in Chriſt-Church.

Monday laſt, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Fœderal Convention in this City, a number of Gentlemen, Delegates from the States of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina, aſſembled at the State-Houſe.

The Herveian Society, of Edinbugh, have adjudged their Annual Prize, for 1786, to Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, of Philadelphia, for his diſſertation, containing "*An Experimental Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Hyoſcyamus niger of Linnæus; its effects on the human ſyſtem; its uſe in the cure of diſeaſes; and the comparative power of different parts of the plant.*"---The prize medal was to be publicly delivered to Mr. Barton on the 12th of laſt month.

The Gazette de Sante, publiſhed in France by authority, under the ſanction of the college of phyſicians, has lately made public an infallible cure againſt all ſcrophulous diſorders commonly called the King's Evil, which has frequently baffled the moſt ſkilful of the medidical tribe, it conſiſts of the following:

R. common aqua vitæ, or brandy, 20 oz. of fixed volatile alkali concrete and genſang root, otherwiſe called ſelworth of Balmody, of each one dram and an half. Let theſe infuſe in the liquor for the ſpace of 14 hours before you uſe it, and let it remain on the root, as it will get ſtrength the more it is in that ſituation.---The doſe is, faſting, before dinner and ſupper, at each time a table ſpoonful of the mixture.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland to his friend in this city, May 1, 1787.

"This ſtate is likely to be not only in a ſimiliar, but if poſſible a more deplorable ſituation than it was the year paſt. Where there have been any alterations among our rulers, thoſe alterations have been for the worſe. Our ſituation for this year will be but one remove from the ſtate of the d———d."

On Friday, the 4th inſtant, departed this life, after a long and painful indiſpoſition, which ſhe bore with perſevering patience and chriſtian reſignation, Miſs MARIA LOXLEY, daughter of Captain BENJAMIN LOXLEY, of this city---Aged 23.

Newſpaper panegyric on the deceaſed, being in all countries by far too common, the writer of this would fondly content himſelf by *ſimply* announcing to the public the death of this amiable young lady, was he not, from a principle of diſintereſted attachment, compelled to the contrary.

Her numerous acquaintance, the phyſician who attended, and the clergymen who viſited her, together with the mourning, bereaved family, are ALL witneſſes of that ſingular calmneſs of mind and compoſure of ſoul, which never forſook her from the firſt of her confinement to the cloſing ſcene.---Her natural ſweetneſs of temper, joined with her mental accompliſhments, received additional luſtre from an early profeſſion of religion; a profeſſion which ſhe adorned by her whole life and converſation.

Jeſus, the friend of ſinners, was her conſtant theme! Duty to her parents, love to her connections, cordial affection for all God's children, zeal for the church of Chriſt, and ſubmiſſion to Jehovah's will, peculiarly marked her character.---She died, rejoicing in the atonement, and being thus ripe for heaven, ſhe quit our earth, ſmiling as ſhe ſpoke, "My Jeſus calls me home, I cannot ſtay with you!" Which, having uttered ſhe immediately cloſed her eyes in death, and winged her flight to bliſs ineffable!

The Sunday following her remains, attended by a numerous and reſpectable train of citizens and ſympathizing friends, were conducted to the Baptiſt burying ground in Second-ſtreet, and depoſited in the family vault, after the delivery of a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion.

"Safe is ſhe lodg'd above theſe rolling ſpheres;
The baleful influence of whoſe giddy dance,
Sheds ſad viciſſitude on all beneath,"

Waſhington College, Cheſter-Town, May 12, 1787.

On Tueſday (May 22d.) will be held the fourth anniverſary commencement in Waſhington College. We hear that there is a large claſs of Candidates for degrees in the Arts; and that the public exerciſes, which are upon very intereſting ſubjects, will be opened in the church at Cheſter-Town, at half an hour paſt 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

In the evening of the ſame day, we are further informed that the Graduates will exhibit the tragedy of Guſtavus Vaſa, the great Deliverer of Sweden from Daniſh tyranny; a performance replete with the moſt animating ſentiments of liberty, heroiſm and public ſpirit.---

And on the evening following, it is propoſed to entertain the public with the exhibition of that beautifully chaſte moral and entertaining Comedy of the celebrated Dr. Goldſmith, called "the Miſtakes of a Night.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

THE publication ſigned John Ewing, in your paper of Wedneſday laſt, is a collection of quibbles, nearly reſembling thoſe written ſome time ago reſpecting Dr. Neſbet. You remember a certain *divine* was charged with being the author of a letter, calculated to diſſuade the doctor from his purpoſe of coming to America. He diſavowed it in the newſpapets, in words reſembling thoſe of John Ewing laſt week, viz. that he neither wrote it, corrected it, nor ſaw a ſingle ſentence of it till it appeared in the papers. Mr. Tod, tho' at that time the friend of *his reverence*, in a ſubſequent publication, acknowledged that the letter was written by him (Mr. Tod) but that it was DICTATED by the *divine* aforeſaid, at the Harp and Crown tavern, *over* a bowl of punch.

"Let the public know, through your paper," ſays John Ewing, in his letter to the printers laſt week, "that I *never wrote*, nor *corrected*, nor even *ſaw* a ſingle ſentence in the piece ſigned a Pennſylvanian," &c. When I read this paragraph, I was in doubt whether the letter was not intended to vilify ſome worthy citizen of that name. I made inquiry, and found that it was actually written by a certain John Ewing; and that he acelly intended, by this equivocal and ill written performance, to inſult our underſtanding. Had he uſed the word DICTATED, and been a man of truth, we might have believed him; but circumſtanced as we now are, even charity itſelf cannot entertain a favourable opinion of him.

He has ſubſtituted the language of an angry bully for ſolid argument; and the ribaldry of Billingſgate for the cool reaſoning of a chriſtian philoſopher. In one word, his whole epiſtle breathes the ſpirit of the horrible monſter, who lately ſaid he would crucify a member of Congreſs over the State-houſe door, if that Honorable body refuſed to pay the intereſt of the public ſecurities.

JUSTICE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,

¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

May 4.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

AT Public Vendue, to be held by the Subſcriber, on the premiſes, the 28th inſtant May, at two o'clock, P. M. will be abſolutely ſold, a Tract of LAND, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, whereon are good buildings and an excellent Griſt Mill, in good repair, on Pennypack Creek, 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 to a landing on the Delaware, all now in the tenure of David Yerkes. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

¶ GEORGE BROWN.

MONEY MATTERS,

OF every ſpecie or coin, negociated ſo as to accommodate merchants, travellers, and others, with the kind or coin that may beſt ſuit them.

People from the Country,

and others, who have to pay for lands to the commonwealth, may be ſupplied with certificates that will pay equal to ſpecie, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ALL KINDS
of Public Securities bought and ſold.
FOR SALE,

A few of the golden medals of the Order of Cincinnati, beautifully executed and enamelled, donation lands of Pennſylvania, Virginia land warrants, depreciation certificates, funded and unfunded, land-office certificates, continental certificates, vulgarly called balloons, facilities or indents, continental money, ſtate and hard money. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITE,
Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the Bank.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

A GARDENER, properly inſtructed in his profeſſion, and who can be well recommended as to induſtry, ſobriety and honeſty, may find employment and proper encouragement, by enquiring of the printers hereof.

A ſober, orderly, induſtrious black Servant, who underſtands houſe-work, waiting on table, and who can bring a ſatisfactory recommendation, may alſo know of a place, by enquiring as above.

N. B. Such as cannot bring the teſtimony required, need not take the trouble to apply.

May 14, 1787.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Manufactory, in Market Street, above Eighth Street, a faſhionable London made CHARIOT, that has not been uſed, two ſecond hand COACHES, three PHÆTONS, two CHAISES, and two SULKEYS, in good repair, with a variety of new Carriages. They acknowledge the encouragement they have met with hitherto, which they ſhall endeavor to merit the continuance of, by their attention and diſpatch.

‡ GEORGE and WILLIAM HUNTER.

Eaſton, Northampton county, April 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of Land, ſituate in Mount Bethel townſhip, bounded by land ſurveyed to Alexander Galbreath, and containing 72 acres, deeded, of which about 40 acres are cleared, whereof are about 7 acres of good meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe, frame barn, &c. thereon; late the property of William Plummer. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, April 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Heller, in Plainfield townſhip, on Tueſday, the 22d day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, two certain tracts of Land, ſituated in Lower-Smithfield townſhip, on Jones's creek, one of them containing about 52 acres, and the other adjoining the above tract, and containing about 80 acres more or leſs, there are about 20 acres cleared, in the whole of which is about 10 acres of meadow; late the property of Caſper Rommage, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

§ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night, the 5th inſtant, THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of the ſubſcribers, viz. a mulatto man, called James, ſometimes Murdy, belonging to Thomas M'Donough, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well ſet, walks with his toes very much out, had on a lightiſh coloured great coat, a pair of thin ſtriped trowſers, he has a remarkable buſhy head, and is fond of ſinging: Another, a black fellow, about the ſame ſize, belonging to Chriſtopher Vandegrift, called Cæſar, had on a pair of black velvet breeches, a pea green broad cloth jacket, a homeſpun cloth coat lined with ſtriped linſey, a middling ſober ſedate fellow: The other a black fellow belonging to William Frazier, about the ſame ſize, called Jonas, his clothes not well remembered. It is imagined they mean to make towards the eaſtern ſtates, or may from ſome circumſtances be ſuſpected to lurk ſomewhere in Jerſey. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each or any of them, to any perſon who will ſecure them in any gaol, that the ſubſcribers may get them again, and if brought home, reaſonable expences, by

CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT,
§ THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, May 7, 1787.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the ſubſcriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderſlice, of Providence townſhip, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's intereſt, at the ſame time ſaid Vanderſlice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me ſoon; and whereas the ſaid Vanderſlice has not delivered up the bond, and refuſes to do it, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full diſcharge of ſaid bond, ſigned by ſaid Anthony Vanderſlice, at the time I paid him the money. CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

IF *William Brady*, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the Adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Adminiſtrators.

April 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Cheſter county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs, lately imported and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets.

MILLERS and others, may be furniſhed with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of ſuperior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Alſo directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Harford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 11th of April, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ NATHAN BANE.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that Joſeph Adams, John, Jacob and Joſeph Buffman, fraudulently obtained a note for Thirty-five Pounds, in Auguſt, 1784, of the ſubſcriber, payable to Suſanna Morris, Five Pounds to be paid down, and Ten Pounds a year till the whole was paid. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from having any concern or taking an aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I have received no value, and am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SAMUEL TYSON.

To be had at FRANCIS BAILEY'S *Printing-Office*,

POEMS *on* Several Occaſions,

CHIEFLY WRITTEN DURING THE LATE WAR,

By MR. P. FRENEAU.

Now collected and neatly printed, in a handſome pocket volume.
Fine copies, 8/4---coarſe ditto, 7/6.

A few good new and ſecond hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail ſhop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand, and is well verſed in figures, not leſs than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‡

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 1ſt day of May next)

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms apply to the owner, *William Biſpham*, near four miles from Philadelphia, on Marſhall's road, or to Mr. *Joſeph Ogdon*, at the Middle-ferry.

April 16, 1786.

MUSLINS,

A large aſſortment of coarſe and fine, plain and figured Muſſins, by the piece or bale, alſo a quantity of the beſt

Madeira and Liſbon WINES,

To be ſold, by CHARLES WHARTON, at his STORE near the Drawbridge. ¶ 5w.

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL'S

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR,

MOLASSES *and* RUM,

MANUFACTURED by

MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS'S dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

This Day is PUBLISHED, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

In Second-ſtreet, ſecond Door above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

THE *TASK*: a POEM, in ſix books. By *William Cowper*, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; Price 4/ ſewed in boards, or 5/ handſomely bound and lettered, or 6/ bound with Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools, another very much eſteemed poem, by the ſame author.

To accommodate thoſe who chuſe, a few copies of Tirocinium or a Review of Schools, may be had ſewed, price 1/.

The Publiſher of the *American Edition of this excellent Poem*, (the TASK) inſtead of giving an account of it himſelf, begs leave to preſent to the Public the following Extracts from the Monthly Review for June, 1786:

----"It is very ſeldom that we are furniſhed with an entertainment that mingles delight and improvement in ſo perfect a degree, as the preſent ingenious and truly original publication. The author is always moral, yet never dull; and though he often expands an image, yet he never weakens its force. If the ſame thought occurs, he gives it a new form; and is copious without being tireſome. He frequently entertains by his comic humour, and ſtill oftener awakens more ſerious and more tender ſentiments, by uſeful and pathetic repreſentations; by deſcriptions that ſoothe and melt the heart, and by reflections which carry their alarm to the conſcience, and rouſe and terrify guilt in its cloſeſt retreats.

The Poet writes under ſtrong impreſſions of chriſtian and moral truths, and we feel him to be in earneſt when he pleads their cauſe, and deplores the neglect that is ſhewn them by ſome, and the inſults that are offered them by others. Conviction gives force to imagination; and the poet dips his pen in the ſtream that religion hath opened in his own boſom.

Mr. Cowper poſſeſſes ſtrong powers of ridicule: and Nature formed him for a ſatiriſt of the firſt order. He ſees folly under every diſguiſe, and knows how to raiſe a laugh at her expence, either by grave humour or more ſportive raillery. He is alive to every feeling of compaſſion, and ſpares none who violate the laws of humanity. His benevolence is as extenſive as the creation; and though the *particular* impreſſions which religion hath made on his mind, and the general corruption of the times have thrown *a ſhade of melancholy* (it will be called *ſpleen* by ſome perſons) over his writings, yet we always behold an amiable and generous principle ſhining through the cloud, and ſtruggling to overcome the evils which it deplores."----"The defects of this poem bear a very ſmall proportion to its beauties; and its beauties are of no common account: they are happily conceived and forcibly expreſſed. His language is the natural and unforced reſult of his conceptions; and though it is ſometimes careleſs and proſaic, and ſeldom rich or ornamented, yet it is vigorous and animated, and carries the thought home to the heart with irreſiſtible energy.

"Amidſt ſuch a profuſion of beautiful paſſages as we meet with in this ſingular poem, we are at a loſs what to ſelect for the entertainment of our readers. The poet's eye is awake on the various objects of creation, and all the ſcenes of public and domeſtic life, and from all he draws thoſe moral leſſons which tend to refine and improve the heart."

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had, Juſt Publiſhed---Scott's new ſpelling, pronouncing and explanatory dictionary of the Engliſh language; containing, 1. The words printed according to their true orthography, with the accented vowel or conſonant marked in each, and the part of ſpeech added to which each word belongs. 2. The words reprinted, divided accurately as they are pronounced, and ſhewing in the moſt ſimple and eaſy manner, the proper ſound of every letter, without diſfiguring the words or altering their orthography. 3. The various ſignifications of each word: to which is prefixed, an introductory eſſay, in three parts. 1. Elements of Engliſh pronunciation. 2. Elements of elocution. 3. Elements of Engliſh grammar, with an appendix, containing an account of the Heathen Gods and Goddeſſes, ancient heroes, &c. a table of remarkable occurrences from the creation, and a liſt of celebrated writers. *Price only one dollar.*

2. Scott's introduction to reading and ſpelling; to which are added, principles of Engliſh grammar, 2/6.

3. Scott's leſſons in elocution, or a ſelection of pieces in proſe and verſe.

4. Butterworth's new copperplate copy-books. Stretch's beauties of hiſtory, or pictures of virtue and vice; drawn from real life, 2 vols.

5. Patterſon's ſermons.

6. Gordon's ſermons, 2 vols.

7. The hiſtory of ancient Greece, from the earlieſt times till it became a Roman province, by William Robertſon, Eſq; with a map of Greece. *Price* 16/.

8. Lord Cheſterfield's advice to his ſon, on men and manners; or, a new ſyſtem of education: in which the principles of politeneſs, and the art of acquiring a knowledge of the world, are laid down in a plain, eaſy and familiar manner: to which are annexed the Polite Philoſopher; or, an eſſay on the art which makes a man happy in himſelf and agreeable to others: alſo, Lord Burghley's ten precepts to his ſecond ſon, Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Saliſbury. Neatly bound in one pocket volume. *Price only* 3/9.

9. Armſtrong's art of preſerving health: a poem. 2/.

10. Goldſmith's deſerted village: a poem. 1/.

11. The laſt day: a poem. By Dr. Young. 1/.

12. Original tales, hiſtories, eſſays, and tranſlations: containing, 1. The hiſtory of Sarah Th-----, from the French; 2. The immortality of authors, a viſion; 3. The Spaniſh conſpiracy; 4. Don Carlos, a novel, from the French; 5. Fables; 6. An account of the Heathen ſacrifices; 7. An eſſay on the confuſion of tongues; 8. The Indians, a tale; 9. An eſſay on the arrangement of ancient and modern languages; 10. A diſcourſe on the ſtructure, ceremonies, &c. of the eaſtern churches, from the Greek; and, 11. An eſſay on the cauſes which have promoted or retarded the growth of the fine arts. *Price* 12/6.

Of *Thomas Dobſon* alſo may be had---Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of buſineſs and gentleman's aſſiſtant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycaſtle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilſon, Gadeſby, Mair, &c. Alſo, ſchool bibles, family bibles of different ſizes, new teſtaments printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as thoſe imported, ſpelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, Engliſh grammar by Aſh, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. pſalters, Watt's pſalms and hymns, either ſeparately or together, Fiſher's young man's companion, wrapping paper large and ſmall, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various ſizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink ſtands various kinds, ſealing wax, wafers box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c. Wholeſale and Retail.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurſe,

A WOMAN, with a good breaſt of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2973.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1787.

MONEY MATTERS,

OF every ſpecie or coin, negociated ſo as to accommodate merchants, travellers, and others, with the kind or coin that may beſt ſuit them.

People from the Country,

and others, who have to pay for lands to the commonwealth, may be ſupplied with certificates that will pay equal to ſpecie, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ALL KINDS
of Public Securities bought and ſold.
FOR SALE,

A few of the golden medals of the Order of Cincinnati, beautifully executed and enamelled, donation lands of Pennſylvania, Virginia land warrants, depreciation certificates, funded and unfunded, land-office certificates, continental certificates, vulgarly called balloons, facilities or indents, continental money, ſtate and hard money. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITE,
Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the Bank.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,
To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,
BY *LUDWIG KUHN*,
At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at
HARROWGATE,
Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by

their humble ſervant,
May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

AT Public Vendue, to be held by the Subſcriber, on the premiſes, the 28th inſtant May, at two o'clock, P. M. will be abſolutely ſold, a Tract of LAND, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, whereon are good buildings and an excellent Griſt Mill, in good repair, on Pennypack Creek, 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 8 to a landing on the Delaware, all now in the tenure of David Yerkes. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by ¶ GEORGE BROWN.

A GARDENER, properly inſtructed in his profeſſion, and who can be well recommended as to induſtry, ſobriety and honeſty, may find employment and proper encouragement, by enquiring of the printers hereof.

A ſober, orderly, induſtrious black Servant, who underſtands houſe-work, waiting on table, and who can bring a ſatisfactory recommendation, may alſo know of a place, by enquiring as above.

N. B. Such as cannot bring the teſtimony required, need not take the trouble to apply.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 7.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 15.

"There is now no doubt of this being immediately eſtabliſhed into a free port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admiſſion of veſſels of any ſize and deſcription, with every ſpecies of produce from all countries, to ſell or barter at this market. It is ſaid, that almoſt the only reſtrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from ſettling in any of theſe iſlands, unleſs naturalized: that no manufactured goods other than thoſe of Great Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they muſt be imported in Britiſh veſſels belonging to Britiſh ſubjects, from Britain or Ireland.

The French are ſo very rigid with their new allies, the Americans, that they exact a tax from their veſſels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux Cayes a few weeks ago, ſent her boat on ſhore for intelligence, and was obliged ere ſhe was ſuffered to depart, to depoſit ſeventy four dollars by way of port fees

At the French Weſt India Iſlands, the American veſſels, as ſoon as they enter, are conſidered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry being ſo inſignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the ſale of the veſſel.

MONTEGO-BAY, April 14.

Letters received by the packet bring the melancholy account of the ſhip Kent, captain Liege, bound for this port, being caſt away in a tremendous gale of wind, on the 23d of December, on the coaſt of Barbary, which was the day after their leaving Gibraltar. Miſs Seebeck, a paſſenger, and eleven of the crew periſhed: captain Liege and ſeven of his people ſaved their lives. Three Engliſh and ſeven Spaniſh ſhips were loſt in the ſame gale, on Cape Spartel Captain Liege, with the ſurvivors of his company, and a few perſons belonging to the other ſhips were arrived at Gibraltar, in great diſtreſs, and very much fatigued.

ST. JOHN'S (New Brunſwick) April 20.

On Wedneſday laſt the bodies of two unfortunate men were brought to town from Miſpeck point, where it is ſuppoſed they were caſt on ſhore ſome time ſince, on their paſſage from ſome part of the ſtates to this place. The bodies were found a ſmall diſtance from high water mark—one of them appears to be a Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, who ſailed from this port laſt Fall, in a ſmall ſloop from New-York.

BOSTON, May 14.

It is ſaid ſheeps wool is now in greater demand than was ever known—and it is with pleaſure we hear, that all kinds, not only of woolen, but linen manufactures are going on with great ſpirit.

Such has been the demand for wool for ſome time paſt, that it ſold off rapidly notwithſtanding the high price.

SPRINGFIELD, May 8

From Canada we learn, the Britiſh are ſtrengthening the weſtern poſts with additional fortifications, and detachments of men; that it was given out that they would not be evacuated until the Americans had fully complied with the treaty of peace reſpecting the loyaliſts,—and that Shays and a few of his clan were there in April, unnoticed, dejected, and in a ſuffering condition.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 16.

The authority of Maſſachuſetts Bay, though ſupine at the commencement of the late rebellion there, ſeems now to be acting with ſpirit towards the inſurgents. Nothing can be more obnoxious to ſociety, than erroneous clemency, which, when a rebellion is ſuppreſſed, exact no forfeiture from the malecontents.

About four weeks ſince, John Schamahorn, ſen. at Pupmton, Morris County, terminated, daſtardly terminated, a life he had not fortitude to ſupport, by hanging himſelf by the neck; and about a fortnight ſince, at Tappan, Peter Haring ſhot himſelf. Deſperate men! to arrogate to themſelves the prerogative of the Deity, and thus affront their God, and the wrath of Heaven defy.

This crime was once ſo rife in England, that all their ſapience could not reſtrain it until an edict was paſſed, that their naked bodies ſhould be expoſed, and given to carnivorous animals for food.

Self-preſervation is God's firm decree,
Can ſelf-deſtruction then from guilt be free?
As death to murder is by Heaven decreed
Self-murder ſurely is a fouler deed,
And death eternal muſt that crime ſucceed.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night, the 5th inſtant, THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of the ſubſcribers, viz. a mulatto man, called James, ſometimes Murdy, belonging to Thomas M'Donough, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well ſet, walks with his toes very much out, had on a lightiſh coloured great coat, a pair of thin ſtriped trowſers, he has a remarkable buſhy head, and is fond of ſinging: Another, a black fellow, about the ſame ſize, belonging to Chriſtopher Vandegrift, called Cæſar, had on a pair of black velvet breeches, a pea green broad cloth jacket, a homeſpun cloth coat lined with ſtriped linſey, a middling ſober ſedate fellow: The other a black fellow belonging to William Frazier, about the ſame ſize, called Jonas, his clothes not well remembered. It is imagined they mean to make towards the eaſtern ſtates, or may from ſome circumſtances be ſuſpected to lurk ſomewhere in Jerſey. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each or any of them, to any perſon who will ſecure them in any gaol, that the ſubſcribers may get them again, and if brought home, reaſonable expences, by

CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT,
§ THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county,
Delaware ſtate, May 7, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA.

The CONSTITUTION *of the* Pennſylvania Society, *for promoting the* ABOLITION *of* SLAVERY, *and the relief of* FREE NEGROES, *unlawfully held in* BONDAGE. *Begun in the year* 1774, *and enlarged on the* 23*d of April* 1787.

"*All Things whatſoever ye would that Men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them; for this is the Law and the Prophets.*" Matthew vii. 12.

IT having pleaſed the Creator of the world, to make of one fleſh all the children of men---it becomes them to conſult and promote each other's happineſs, as members of the ſame family, however diverſified they may be, by colour, ſituation, religion, or different ſtates of ſociety. It is more eſpecially the duty of thoſe perſons, who profeſs to maintain for themſelves the rights of human nature, and who acknowledge the obligations of Chriſtianity, to uſe ſuch means as are in their power, to extend the bleſſings of freedom to every part of the human race; and in a more particular manner, to ſuch of their fellow-creatures as are entitled to freedom by the laws and conſtitutions of any of the United States, and who, notwithſtanding, are detained in bondage, by fraud or violence.----From a full conviction of the truth and obligation of theſe principles----from a deſire to diffuſe them, wherever the miſeries and vices of ſlavery exiſt, and in humble confidence of the favour and ſupport of the Father of Mankind, the ſubſcribers have aſſociated themſelves under the title of the "Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage."

For effecting theſe purpoſes, they have adopted the following conſtitution:

I. The officers of the ſociety ſhall conſiſt of a preſident, two vice-preſidents, two ſecretaries, a treaſurer, four counſellors, an electing committee of twelve, and an acting committee of ſix members; all of whom, except the laſt named committee, ſhall be choſen annually, by ballot, on the firſt Second-day called Monday, in the month called January.

II. The preſident, and in his abſence one of the vice-preſidents, ſhall preſide in all the meetings, and ſubſcribe all the public acts of the ſociety. The preſident, or, in his abſence, either of the vice-preſidents, ſhall moreover have the power of calling a ſpecial meeting of the ſociety, whenever he ſhall judge proper. A ſpecial meeting ſhall likewiſe be called at any time, when ſix members of the ſociety ſhall concur in requeſting it.

III. The ſecretaries ſhall keep fair records of the proceedings of the ſociety, and ſhall correſpond with ſuch perſons and ſocieties, as may be judged neceſſary to promote the views and objects of the inſtitution.

IV. The treaſurer ſhall keep all the monies and ſecurities belonging to the ſociety, and ſhall pay all orders ſigned by the preſident or one of the vice-preſidents--which orders ſhall be his vouchers for his expenditures. He ſhall, before he enters upon his office, give a bond of not leſs than two hundred pounds, for the faithful diſcharge of the duties of it.

V. The buſineſs of the counſellors ſhall be to explain the laws and conſtitutions of the ſtates, which relate to the emancipation of ſlaves, and to urge their claims to freedom, when legal, before ſuch perſons or courts as are authorized to decide upon them.

VI. The electing committee ſhall have the ſole power of admitting new members. Two-thirds of them ſhall be a quorum for this purpoſe---and the concurrence of a majority of them by ballot, when met, ſhall be neceſſary for the admiſſion of a member. No member ſhall be admitted, who has not been propoſed at a general meeting of the ſociety, nor ſhall an election for a member take place in leſs than one month after the time of his being propoſed. Foreigners, or perſons who do not reſide in this ſtate, may be elected correſponding members of the ſociety, without being ſubject to any annual payment, and ſhall be admitted to the meetings of the ſociety during their reſidence in the ſtate.

VII. The acting committee ſhall tranſact ſuch buſineſs as ſhall occur in the receſs of the ſociety, and report the ſame at each quarterly meeting.-----They ſhall have a right, with the concurrence of the preſident or one of the vice-preſidents, to draw upon the treaſurer for ſuch ſums of money as ſhall be neceſſary to carry on the buſineſs of their appointment. Four of them ſhall be a quorum. After their firſt election, two of their number ſhall be relieved from duty at each quarterly meeting, and two members ſhall be appointed to ſucceed them.

VIII. Every member, upon his admiſſion, ſhall ſubſcribe the conſtitution of the ſociety, and contribute ten ſhillings annually, in quarterly payments, towards defraying its contingent expences. If he neglects to pay the ſame for more than two years, he ſhall, upon due notice being given him of his delinquency, ceaſe to be a member.

IX. The ſociety ſhall meet on the firſt SECOND-DAY called Monday, in the months called January, April, July and October, at ſuch place as ſhall be agreed to by a majority of the ſociety.

X. No perſon holding a ſlave ſhall be admitted a member of this ſociety.

XI. No law or regulation ſhall contradict any part of the conſtitution of the ſociety, nor ſhall any law or alteration in the conſtitution be made, without being propoſed at a previous meeting. All queſtions ſhall be decided, where there is a diviſion, by a majority of votes. In thoſe caſes where the ſociety is equally divided, the preſiding officer ſhall have a caſting vote.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Preſident, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Vice-Preſidents, JAMES PEMBERTON, JONATHAN PENROSE.

Secretaries, BENJAMIN RUSH, TENCH COXE.

Treaſurer, JAMES STARR.

Counſellors, WILLIAM LEWIS, JOHN D. COXE, MIERS FISHER, WILLIAM RAWLE.

Electing Committee, Thomas Harriſon, Nathan Boys, James Whiteall, James Read, John Todd, Thomas Armatt, Norris Jones, Samuel Richards, Francis Bailey, Andrew Carſon, John Warner, Jacob Shoemaker, jun.

Acting Committee, Thomas Shields, Thomas Parker, John Oldden, William Zane, John Warner, William M'Elhenney.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Manufactory, in Market Street, above Eighth Street, a faſhionable London made CHARIOT, that has not been uſed, two ſecond hand COACHES, three PHÆTONS, two CHAISES and two SULKEYS, in good repair, with a variety of new Carriages. They acknowledge the encouragement they have met with hitherto, which they ſhall endeavor to merit the continuance of, by their attention and diſpatch.

‡ GEORGE and WILLIAM HUNTER.

LIST of PRIZES in the FOURTH CLASS of the *Pennſylvania* STATE LOTTERY.

PRIZES of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
22	654	1148	1778	2313	2933	3516	4180	4714	5254	5826	6464	7085	7723	8283	8861	9495
27	58	87	79	35	43	20	82	17	57	35	80	89	30	301	71	502
32	68	90	88	42	47	36	95	19	76	39	82	98	31	3	82	3
49	71	98	91	45	51	43	213	24	311	41	89	106	33	20	84	6
64	77	1213	96	48	55	46	23	30	13	50	91	7	35	27	906	17
77	83	16	98	49	64	50	25	40	21	89	94	16	40	29	36	19
79	85	17	1803	55	67	52	43	62	32	92	502	21	43	34	47	28
91	95	18	4	56	72	56	48	66	44	95	8	34	53	41	53	36
95	701	28	8	64	73	59	51	69	51	97	9	48	56	52	61	42
97	6	33	14	65	83	66	55	70	52	905	11	51	60	62	65	51
100	10	39	16	69	84	84	57	97	54	6	14	71	61	75	67	56
5	20	55	29	81	89	91	59	800	56	7	18	78	64	76	68	57
20	22	57	30	84	93	610	68	3	58	11	21	80	72	87	85	89
33	31	67	34	89	97	17	84	6	65	24	25	84	75	93	97	603
36	36	68	37	93	3003	26	86	15	77	28	37	92	82	96	9002	9
39	44	76	42	2401	15	29	89	19	88	29	38	235	808	402	10	12
45	61	78	45	8	20	31	96	20	91	46	52	58	13	6	14	33
55	77	85	48	12	27	47	301	21	95	47	57	61	17	13	20	35
58	78	98	53	17	45	66	6	32	400	51	58	75	20	22	22	37
65	83	1303	61	18	48	98	9	46	7	62	67	83	23	24	26	56
70	84	4	89	19	57	717	15	50	13	69	86	84	27	35	39	68
78	91	8	98	40	60	24	16	52	15	74	89	97	29	36	49	98
80	92	9	1900	50	63	36	25	59	22	79	94	303	31	41	50	702
82	93	36	11	54	65	38	34	61	23	82	606	9	33	60	58	21
83	804	40	12	61	84	41	36	71	29	84	32	18	44	82	60	29
95	15	68	23	90	86	42	49	72	41	96	37	29	47	87	63	42
203	16	70	27	2505	87	45	50	77	45	98	40	30	65	89	86	43
25	24	78	39	6	91	62	52	88	46	99	50	39	67	92	88	49
45	25	86	53	12	99	69	56	89	51	6002	73	40	71	509	121	56
65	31	87	56	22	3105	74	84	96	55	3	85	52	83	24	24	61
66	38	91	64	28	7	75	413	908	81	9	89	57	98	31	27	69
74	53	96	70	48	13	76	20	15	519	45	95	58	99	39	38	88
82	74	1408	85	49	38	77	36	34	24	50	707	73	914	47	45	91
86	75	9	87	51	40	81	40	51	34	51	14	404	16	48	50	94
90	86	16	94	60	47	95	41	54	36	56	24	5	35	50	52	809
300	900	20	2006	89	56	803	52	67	41	89	29	8	39	54	62	11
9	10	41	9	93	59	12	56	69	51	91	48	27	41	57	65	12
17	17	43	12	98	89	21	65	88	67	93	53	28	44	59	82	20
24	18	49	13	2602	95	37	66	95	69	102	61	34	56	61	83	21
35	21	54	17	5	97	54	67	5002	76	4	66	48	67	72	85	37
39	24	56	27	8	3204	67	73	9	78	7	70	54	73	93	92	41
49	26	60	43	21	8	76	501	11	83	21	78	58	76	607	93	72
55	30	71	54	31	13	78	15	12	86	22	84	60	87	13	204	77
63	37	79	67	33	24	79	24	17	608	26	90	65	88	17	9	79
65	46	82	72	49	37	90	25	33	15	30	91	85	91	19	12	83
73	57	87	77	53	46	92	35	36	25	55	810	90	8006	30	15	906
75	69	93	92	56	77	911	40	53	38	66	25	93	32	47	27	8
78	80	1509	95	88	78	22	57	55	43	67	27	96	41	48	36	24
82	82	13	99	93	86	27	63	57	52	99	42	99	44	52	51	26
88	84	39	2106	94	98	41	68	66	64	239	45	516	65	64	55	28
97	97	47	10	96	3313	53	71	67	66	51	58	27	75	78	58	30
408	1011	63	26	2706	30	78	75	74	70	72	64	30	97	88	71	32
9	17	81	32	21	36	91	77	80	95	75	73	45	99	94	94	40
12	20	84	38	29	50	4005	80	86	704	84	88	54	103	96	309	42
14	24	87	47	34	54	7	81	87	10	93	97	55	32	709	14	46
30	34	93	50	38	61	9	88	94	14	300	916	62	48	11	21	975
31	39	98	60	47	62	13	99	95	20	1	19	66	56	13	26	76
68	54	1602	78	60	77	15	602	110	26	35	50	68	58	19	31	88
76	61	30	84	84	79	18	3	19	27	37	60	77	59	20	33	94
82	63	45	87	91	81	20	11	20	29	51	65	610	62	26	40	95
84	66	47	88	2802	83	28	19	25	31	54	66	16	70	27	41	
501	70	62	95	11	86	33	24	29	32	66	90	23	77	32	43	
24	73	65	2204	20	92	43	25	30	56	67	95	36	83	41	50	
33	77	74	9	28	98	47	29	31	57	75	7002	38	218	52	54	
40	79	78	12	35	3418	83	32	35	58	78	6	48	20	53	55	
45	86	81	17	38	21	84	47	41	78	92	18	54	29	63	68	
50	1115	82	19	55	54	85	51	50	79	95	42	64	34	69	77	
55	19	1704	20	60	55	99	52	52	80	402	49	71	37	89	87	
62	20	9	21	72	60	116	65	81	95	8	51	72	42	804	411	
70	21	13	29	74	75	30	72	92	802	24	52	85	58	21	20	
74	23	51	30	88	82	38	83	213	3	35	55	89	60	23	34	
97	26	57	38	93	84	52	85	17	14	49	59	98	62	27	65	
600	27	64	77	99	88	56	88	36	17	54	69	704	78	28	76	
13	38	73	86	2901	69	61	4701	45	18	55	75	15	79	40	79	
49	41	77	98	2	96	71	7	52	20	61	78	21	81	55	90	

Prize of $5000 Dollars.	Prizes of 1000 Dollars.	Prizes of 500 Dollars.	Prize of 8000 Dollars.	Prizes of 5000 Dollars.	Prize of 10000 Dollars.	Prizes of 3000 Dollars.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5027	1702	6	5484	33	2097	4215	6360	8558
	5501	11	87	44	119	19	79	89
	7544	34	546	66	41	64	401	615
	7717	51	79	73	54	70	84	22
	7846	68	87	87	203	81	97	742
	8337	127	691	94	10	4287	504	85
		79	700	99	28	94	74	93
		338	83	181	25	365	99	815
		45	98	262	51	81	651	30
		93	994	75	321	402	58	46
		422	6047	79	411	5	77	50
		547	114	91	41	51	79	904
		623	303	319	73	59	99	28
		37	19	22	76	506	752	29
		795	28	33	84	41	62	57
		812	448	34	533	604	80	99
		42	87	50	46	43	854	9024
		901	566	54	64	60	59	40
		1044	602	72	86	69	72	70
		1109	26	74	606	710	77	117
		51	43	76	2670	46	80	216
		232	742	441	748	79	914	40
		302	809	58	853	811	86	69
		80	26	81	91	12	7046	74
		516	7024	535	924	54	104	75
		649	53	99	80	83	13	90
		51	169	628	3017	939	65	303
		86	70	43	25	55	68	28
		98	97	81	31	75	212	38
		725	287	715	56	5000	32	78
		942	370	867	125	30	81	89
		97	91	975	53	31	85	402
		2047	447	79	85	32	310	25
		49	502	95	287	60	21	45
		82	48	996	352	138	62	53
		189	686	1051	58	57	77	9546
		201	770	85	71	74	82	47
		18	80	90	87	84	433	72
		377	96	100	422	208	45	638
		90	866	5	31	22	68	95
		475	999	18	32	39	524	719
		667	8076	58	39	75	635	23
		84	105	82	67	97	727	35
		754	47	206	572	376	32	40
		889	87	20	615	419	48	74
		3235	212	48	732	25	57	830
		348	63	70	53	48	90	35
		78	318	75	54	91	812	39
		424	44	83	65	97	15	934
		61	84	363	814	552	64	83
		62	423	74	58	61	7877	
		674	42	88	914	96	85	
		718	72	429	23	627	91	
		89	78	31	34	701	92	
		838	99	37	56	16	921	
		80	599	501	63	65	64	
		86	642	35	70	91	68	
		903	661	616	73	866	71	
		4000	778	17	93	954	8027	
		49	9061	32	97	76	118	
		201	151	76	4002	78	28	
	9201	4	242	708	3	6011	30	
	323	42	53	23	27	15	38	
	440	53	99	53	63	25	53	
	86	393	339	80	73	31	88	
	920	482	478	822	95	35	243	
		4609	562	32	107	115	67	
		725	64	914	15	18	72	
		857	84	15	24	34	346	
		5059	629	48	46	39	90	
		132	36	73	64	201	431	
		5303	700	93	72	92	43	
		48	30	2023	94	316	94	
		75	847	32	210	53	500	
		411	80	80	11	57	16	

BOSTON, May 12.

BY a gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from Great-Barrington, in the county of Berkſhire, we are informed, that numbers of the fugitive Rebels are daily collecting in ſmall bodies, in New-York State, near the line of this Commonwealth, with a profeſſed intention of reſcuing the traitors who are ordered for execution the 24th inſtant, and who are now confined in Great-Barrington goal—and that in conſequence, the *minute men*, (about one third part of militia) are ordered to march, and be at Great-Barrington the 20th inſtant, to protect the Sheriff in the due execution of the law.

The enlarged views, and liberal policy of the preſent times, contraſted with the ſelfiſh narrow prejudices of thoſe not very remote, muſt to perſons who feel themſelves intereſted in the welfare of mankind, be a ſource of unſpeakable ſatisfaction. The nations of Europe, whoſe feuds and animoſities have, for the two laſt centuries occaſionally involved the greater part of the world in the horrors of war, forgetting their ancient rivalſhip in arms, ſeem now eager to outdo each other in cultivating the arts of peace, and in removing all grounds of quarrel and enmity in future. *Auſtria* the mother of bigotry and perſecution, is now diſtinguiſhed by the mild ſpirit of toleration. *Spain*, alſo breaking aſunder the fetters of ſuperſtition, has already commenced a ſyſtem of curtailing the exhorbitant powers of the Clergy, and removing the other cauſes that have hitherto prevented her ſubjects from keeping pace with thoſe of other nations, in the career of improvement. *Ruſſia*, from a ſavage ſtate, has within the preſent century, attained a degree of civilization, improvement, and conſequence in the ſcale of nations, that has no precedent in the hiſtory of the world. *England*, after a complicated and unfortunate war, preſerves her credit unimpeached, and her commerce is greater than at any former period. *Ameriea* has pre-eminence for religious toleration above all nations in the world, having made hardly any exceptions againſt any ſect of men, thus happily joining all her citizens in one common intereſt. It is true her commerce and credit are now at a low ebb, but neceſſity is the parent of induſtry, and therefore our preſent national diſtreſs carries with it its own cure, becauſe manufactures will be encouraged, which are the natural riches of a country that has been gifted by bountiful nature with materials for making every neceſſary of life ſuitable to the ſimplicity that ever ought to exiſt in a republic.

May 14.

Extracts from the PROCEEDINGS *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the State of* RHODE-ISLAND, *as publiſhed in the* NEWPORT HERALD *of Thurſday laſt*:—

The two Houſes met the 2d of May inſtant, and from the return of proxies for general officers, it appeared—That a great change was effected in the Upper Houſe and the Delegates of Congreſs. Thoſe who had in any inſtance oppoſed or diſſented from the proceedings of the late adminiſtration, were ſuperſeded by the avowed partizans of their favourite ſyſtem.——That of the 5 Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court 4 were diſplaced; whoſe only crime was their not deeming it juſtice to pay a real debt with nominal value.——That the attention of the Lower Houſe was called to the report of the Committee to public letters; and the motion made at the laſt ſeſſion for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia was reaſſumed and urged with ſuch force of reaſon and eloquence, as obtained a majority in the Lower Houſe of two, but it was rejected in the Upper Houſe by a majority of four, and no appointment took place.——The Committee alſo reported for conſideration the Circular Letter of Congreſs, recommending a general act to be paſſed by each State for repealing all acts that may be repugnant to the treaty of peace with his Britannic Majeſty. The leading Members alledged, that they knew of no act exiſting in the State repugnant to the Treaty. The diſcuſſion of this ſubject is referred to the next ſeſſion.—The Committee who had a grant of £. 150 paper, at the laſt ſeſſion to realize for the Delegates in Congreſs, informed the Houſe that they had exchanged it at 6 for 1. This report diſpleaſed ſome leading members, as it was virtually acknowledging a depreciation, which is incompatible with the money at par. A grant was finally made for £. 100 currency to each Delegate. It was the ſenſe of the Houſe, not to continue the Delegates in Congreſs during the ſitting of the Convention, as it was not probable there would be a Congreſs ——and of this the Delegates were to be immediately informed.—An act paſſed granting to the Governor as a perquiſite——the office of intendant of trade within this State and placing it under his ſole direction——A mutilated ſoldier, after waiting the ſeſſion, had a hearing of his petition, wherein he related to the Houſe, that confideing in the engagements of Government to pay him five dollars per month as an invalid, he had married, and had now a wife and two young children to ſupport, that his wages being now paid him in paper, were very inadequate for providing a ſubſiſtence, that agreeable to their late directions, he had applied to town Council at Portſmouth where he belonged, for neceſſaries, and they afforded him none, but referred him to a page in the old law-book, where proviſions was made for invalids in the French war, that he with his wife and little ones, had ſubſiſted on potatoes, the fruit of his labour. But alas! this reſource had now failed them, and he had the remaining alternative, of the aſſiſtance of that Honorable Aſſembly, or the wretched ſtate of beggary;—this pitiable object was hobbling with his crutches on one leg, with tattered garments, and lantern jaws, a melancholy proof of the truth of his narration; the feelings of the ſpectators were ſenſibly affected:——A leading paper money Member aroſe and ſaid, Mr. Speaker if you have buſineſs of no greater importance, we can ſoon adjourn, as proviſion is made already—and nothing further can be done. But to the honor of the minority, they ſtood forth the advocates for juſtice, for gratitude, and for humanity; they conceived the application to be of the utmoſt moment; it was, whether a ſoldier who had fought and bled for us, ſhould periſh in the ſtreet, or be juſtly paid his ſtipend, that the proviſion referred to was oſtenſibly made under the ſuggeſtion, that the invalids were a diſſolute and drunken ſet of men, while the real reaſon was, that an additional grant would acknowledge the money had depreciated; this boaſted proviſion is only a recommendation to the town Councils to ſupply them with neceſſaries and the amount would be allowed out of the firſt ſpecie continental tax——the towns therefore are not nor cannot be obliged to ſupply them, and by the preſent inſtance we are convinced they will notdo it—they obſerved that we were unjuſt in charging the United States 5 ſpecie dollars per month paid to invalids, while in fact we paid them only 5 paper ones, equal to 5 eights of a dollar.—The Houſe was called and rejected the petition by a large majority.

SPRINGFIELD, May 15.

In vain do thoſe who wiſh for the reſtoration of peace to theſe unhappy ſtates, repreſent the alarming conſequences which muſt follow the anarchy which prevails at this time; in vain do they ſet the example of ſubmiſſion to thoſe laws which ought to unite the citizens of the ſame country, and to that moderation which ought to guide all their proceedings and all their examinations into the privileges of each particular claſs. The minds of people are too

much agitated to liſten to the voice of reaſon, and they ſeem to get daily more and more out of bounds; all the towns, all the villages, are unhappily divided into two parties, violently exaſperated againſt each other, and ready to come to the moſt deplorable extremities, in ſupport of what they each think right.

Preparations, we are told, are making to fortify the town of Great-Barrington, the inhabitants of which being apprehenſive of a viſit from the Maſſachuſetts inſurgents.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

We learn, that the preſent alarming ſituation of public affairs, induced a large number of the inhabitants in the northern parts of Eſſex county, New Jerſey, to aſſemble on Monday, the 19th ultimo, at Orange-dale, for the purpoſe of appointing a Committee, to take the ſame into ſerious conſideration, and to concert meaſures for the ſafety of government, and welfare of the community.——That a Committee, conſiſting of twenty perſons, was accordingly appointed; and having met purſuant to agreement, choſe Iſaac Dodd, Eſq. Chairman.——That this Committee have *importantly* taken into their ſerious conſideration and *reſolved*, That they have a right peaceably to aſſemble, to conſider their grievances, inſtruct their repreſentatives, &c. Fourteen *reſolves*, purporting their ſeveral grievances, were here entered into—of the ſtate of their finances—of the ſtate's certificates, and of the dangerous conſequences of the practices of the ſpeculators reſpecting them—of the practices of practitioners of the law—of laws that ought to be, and laws that ought not to be—of taxation—of the encouragement of agriculture—of manufactures—of ſtate located lands, &c. This Committee alſo beg leave to obſerve, that they are actuated by no other motive than the general good, and humbly hope, ſo far as their meaſures appear to be dictated by benevolence, and are governed by reaſon, juſtice, and the principles of the conſtitution, they will obtain, not only the approbation, but hearty and neceſſary concurrence of every friend to the ſtate.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 17.

We are credibly informed that in the eaſtern part of this ſtate petitions are handing about, which are to be preſented to the Legiſlature at their preſent ſitting, praying a diviſion of the ſtate.—And from the weſtward we learn, they wiſh another emiſſion of paper currency.

BALTIMORE, May 11.

The following letter was delivered by Meſſrs. Richard Downing Jennings, and Co. in St. Euſtatia, to Mr. Samuel Hopkins, of this town, merchant, who is juſt arrived from that iſland, in the brig Hill, Capt. Calhoon.

St. Euſtatia, April 12, 1787.

"We have the honor to addreſs you on a ſubject equally intereſting to ſociety, to commerce and to government.

"The encloſed paper will give you ſome information reſpecting a brig and her crew, which lay off and on this road on Tueſday the 10th inſtant, whoſe outward appearance had nothing extraordinary in it; but what was ſeen within gives great reaſon to believe her to be a maſked pirate, as ſhe was armed at all points as a privateer; but had only two of the ſixteen double fortified four pounders ſhe carries upon deck. The perſon who managed the buſineſs of this veſſel paſſed a pretty conſiderable ſum in counterfeit joes, in payment for negroes, which the rigor of our government obliges us to ſell and deliver in the night, a circumſtance that has greatly contributed to this villainy.

"They ſhipped a pilot here for Demarara, to give a better appearance to their pretended project of going there in queſt of cotton, but ſent him on ſhore in the evening, when they were preparing to receive the negroes; and it is from him we get our information of the warlike apparatus they had concealed on board, and the ſuſpicious behaviour of the crew.

"The intereſt we perſonally have in purſuing and detecting theſe villains is but a ſecond conſideration with us, when compared to the hazard the unwary might be expoſed to from a ſett made deſperate by an accumulation of vice; and we are confident you will have the goodneſs to applaud the motives which have induced us to take this liberty. We have the honor to be, with great conſideration and reſpect, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervants."

'P. S. The circular letter, of which the preceding is a copy, was written in ſuch haſte a matter of ſuch conſequence made unavoidable.

'We have ſince had good information that the brig is called the Eliza, of London, as written on her ſtern;---that ſhe was the famous privateer out of Jamaica in the laſt war, called the Defiance; that William Johnſon, who appears to have the direction of the veſſel, married a woman of St. Chriſtophers, and that his mother lives now at St. Martins; that Hugh Thomas, Captain of the brig, commanded a privateer out of Tortola in the war, and that he has long been connected with Johnſon. John Wetherill, who bargained for the negroes, has a brother at St. Kitts.---The joes they paid, to a conſiderable amount, have all proved falſe.

'The brig Eliza is a long low veſſel, but not pilot-boat built, has a copper bottom and red ſides, ſingle deck; her quarter-deck runs ſomething before the mainmaſt, and has an unuſual curve in the quarter-deck beams; the entrance into the cabin is by a ſtep-ladder from the quarter-deck into a ſteerage, in which, on each ſide is a ſleeping birth, from whence you enter the cabin, which is very low; there ſeemed to be but one ſleeping-place on each ſide, though the length would nearly admit of two; and without theſe births were lockers, which formed ſeats.

'There were four or ſix negroe ſailors, and ſix or eight whites on board; in the cabin were four perſons, one rather above the middle ſize, with a ruddy complexion, and black hair; he had on a black coat, and called himſelf William Johnſon; another about the ſame ſtature, well made, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſoft ſpeech, and with a Scotch accent, called himſelf John Wetherill, ſaid he was born in Cumberland in England, and the brig did belong to Briſtol; he wore a cloth coloured coat. This perſon treated for the Negroes, and managed the buſineſs from the beginning to the counting the money on board; there is a ſedateneſs and ſteadineſs in his manners, which left no room for ſuſpicion in the ſhort time there was occaſion to know him. The perſon who acted as Captain is fat and luſty, his ſtature about five feet ten, with a round, ruddy, freckled face. The boy handſome and well ſhaped, about 13 years old.

'The negroes received here were, twenty-eight men, two men boys, three boys, ſix women, and one girl, all Gold Coaſt ſlaves, for which he had a bill of parcels and receipt, as for caſh.

'It ſeems that a pilot had been ſhipped here to go in the brig to Demarara, who was on board all day, but was diſcharged at night. He ſays they had fourteen guns in the hold, two armed cheſts upon the quarter-deck; in all, about twenty men on board, which he ſaw; that they made a very ſuſpicious appearance.'

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

On Sunday laſt arrived in this port, the ſhip Canton, Captain Truxtun, in 18 weeks, from Canton, in China. Captain Truxtun ſailed from this port about ſixteen months ago.

The ſame day arrived here the ſhip Favorite, Capt. Vallance, from Havre de Grace. On the 25th of April, in lat. 40, 7. long. 52. he ſpoke the ſhip Lydia, Capt. Pye, from L'Orient for Virginia, 18 days out, all well. On the 1ſt of this month he fell in with the wreck of a ſchooner, Capt. Bernard, who left Boſton the 5th of April, bound for Hiſpaniola, had been overſet in a gale of wind, and had carried away both his maſts; in the ſame gale a ſea broke on board, killed the mate, and waſhed the captain overboard, but he was afterwards taken on board again with one of his legs broke; the wind then blowing very hard, with a high ſea, it was with difficulty Capt. Vallance could ſend a boat on board her; he kept her company for three days, but the wind continuing very high, he could render no further aſſiſtance (ſhe having plenty of proviſions) than by putting a perſon on board to navigate her into port. When they parted with her they were informed the Captain's leg was mortifying, and but little hopes of his life.

Various opinions are propagated reſpecting the probable reſult of the fœderal convention; but, whatever means are purſued, it ſeems to be unanimouſly agreed, that a ſtrong and efficient executive power muſt be ſome where eſtabliſhed. How widely different would have been the character of the union, if in Congreſs had reſided a power to controul the ſelfiſh intereſts of a ſingle ſtate, and to compel the ſacrifice of partial views, in order to promote the common weal. The depravity of individuals, not checked by phyſical obligation, will indeed taint the complexion of ſociety; and if thoſe vices that corrupt the heart did not extinguiſh the virtue of citizens, even Rome, which is now no more, would ſtill have exiſted. In conſidering, then, what form of government is beſt calculated to promote the principles of univerſal juſtice, probity and honour (which, after all, muſt be the ſource of national ſtrength as well as happineſs) fatal experience will inſtruct us that little can be left to the voluntary diſpoſition of the people. Whether the ſhattered fabric of the original conſtitution is to be repaired and enlarged, or a new and ſtately building erected upon the old foundation; whether, on the one hand, the vaſt continent is to be diſtributed into diſtinct republics, or, on the other, the majeſty of a world centered in an individual, are queſtions that reſpect only the forms, not the objects of government; for there are immutable laws in civil ſocieties, independent of times, places and circumſtances: and let theoriſts eſtabliſh what principles they pleaſe in the three ſorts of government we are acquainted with, by making virtue the ſpring of the republican, honour the ſource of the monarchical, and fear the baſis of the deſpotic, if theſe do not lead the people of each government into virtuous manners, the whole is nothing but a political romance.

It is reported that the Spaniards, diſſatisfied with the commercial treaty lately entered into between France and Great-Britain, have determined upon a rupture with their ancient ally. But a correſpondent obſerves, that as every ſtep was taken while that treaty was in agitation to remove the jealouſy of the court of Madrid, and as it does not violate the family compact in any article, there is but little probability that Spain, by ſo raſh a meaſure, will releaſe France from her important engagements, or furniſh Great-Britain with ſo fair an opportunity for retaliation.

While the citizens of the United States (ſays a naval correſpondent) complain of the want of reſources for a Navy, they are deficient in not promoting the means of creating them. Should every Captain of a veſſel be compelled to carry an apprentice for every 50 tons his veſſel carries, and ſhould every ſtate impoſe a trifling duty upon the wages of ſeamen, to be appropriated for the ſupport of a naval hoſpital in each ſeaport, it would ſoon create a number of ſeamen, ſufficient to man as large a navy as the United States in her preſent ſtate of agriculture, manufactures and population, *ought* to maintain.

Extract of a letter from Hartford (Connecticut) dated May 13.

"Yeſterday the legiſlature of this ſtate, after a debate of two hours in the lower houſe, appointed Oliver Ellſworth, Dr. Johnſon and Eraſtus Woolcott, delegates to the convention from Connecticut."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city.

"Your obſervations on the ſtate of our government are truly juſt, and all the hopes I have are, that they will conduct in ſuch a way, that the other ſtates, for their own ſafety, will be obliged to take the government from us, and divide it.

"We have for the laſt two weeks been hard at work, with intent, if poſſible, to make a change of men and meaſures, but I am ſory to ſay it was without effect.

"The laſt year's tranſactions are ſo agreeable to the people in the country, that they have carried all before them, ſo that the ſame people are in again; and the paper money, which is eight for one, will continue a tender until both public and private debts are paid, and then it will run out as the old continental money did.

"Such is our ſituation, that I wiſh myſelf out of the government, and any where would be agreeable to me, ſo that I might with my flock and little property be ſafe from villains, for I do aſſure you I am very uneaſy.

"The members from Providence and this town brought on the queſtion, Whether they ſhould ſend members to the convention at Philadelphia, or not? It paſſed the lower houſe, by a majority of two; but when brought before the upper houſe, there was a majority of two to one againſt ſending them---therefore we ſhall not be repeeſented, and, I ſuppoſe, finally, be put out of the union.

"Our country depuries are determined to ruin the trading part of the ſtate, and, I much fear, they will accompliſh their ends."

On Wedneſday laſt, in a riot among a gang of wheel-barrow-felons, one of their keepers narrowly eſcaped with his life. One of them threw a heavy ſtone, which ſtruck him near the temple, and on being chaſtiſed for it, he aimed another blow at the keeper with a ſpade, which muſt have been fatal, had it not been evaded: The keeper wreſted the ſpade from the villain, and knocked him down with it, upon which ſeveral of the gang drew their knives, and called out to kill the keeper--- the riot, however, was ſoon ſuppreſſed. Several of the aſſociators and accomplices of theſe offenders, who are yet at large, ſtanding round, afforded ſtrong ground of ſuſpicion that the riot had been premeditated. A woman of infamous character was ſeized, and, on ſearching her, a cutteau knife, about 16 inches long, ſharp pointed, was found concealed in her boſom; and it is ſuppoſed that ſhe was waiting an opportunity of handing it to one of the villains.

The wheel-barrow law is an experiment, the effect of which time only can diſcover, but the eager, united and extreme exertions of the whole gang of villains, which have infeſted this city, to prevent the execution of it, affords great encouragement to a full and fair trial of it---it ſhews that this law is indeed terrible to them. But the immediate effect on thoſe now under ſentence, is greatly leſſened by many unthinking people who converſe with theſe felons in the ſtreets, and even ſupply them with *rum*, which never fails to bring on a riot among them. This renders ſeverity towards them unavoidable, and, in the end, this fooliſh compaſſion proves injurious, inſtead of beneficial, to the felons themſelves, as well as troubleſome and dangerous to the keepers. It is ſaid that this practice has produced orders to the keepers, to ſeize and bring to examination all perſons ſuſpected as accomplices of the barrow-felons, and if any perſons afford ground for ſuch ſuſpicion, they muſt be content to bear the trouble, which, by ſuch means, they bring on themſelves.

Eaſton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 19th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, ſituated in Mount Bethel, the one bounded by land of Benjamin Gratzer and William Love, containing about 80 acres, more or leſs; the other tract bounded by land of George Taylor, deceaſed, and vacant land, and containing 96 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Valentine Nicholas; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, May 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Friday, the 25th day of this inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a Plantation and tract of Land, ſituate in Edgmont townſhip, bounded by Ridley creek, and by lands of Aaron Baker, Abel Green, and others, containing 49 acres, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Daniel Regiſter, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

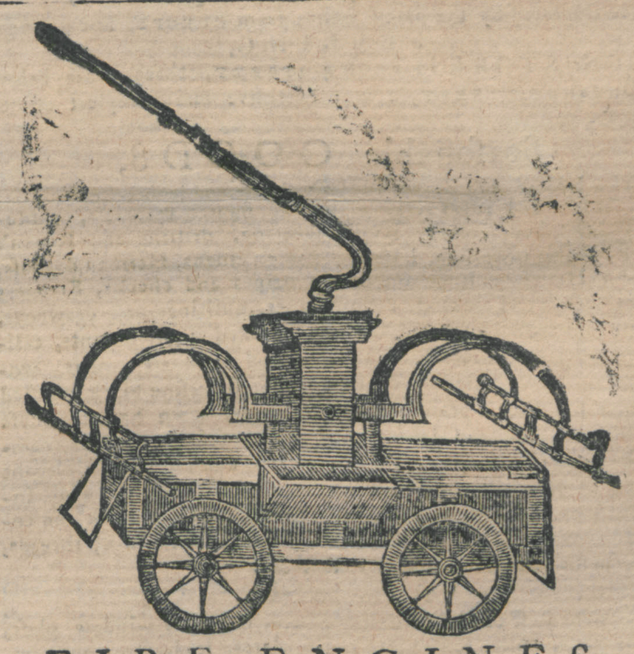
THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 270l. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

WHEREAS Catharine M'Kee, otherwiſe Lang, or Gavele, hath eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe: This therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or truſting her any thing on my account, as I will pay nothing ſhe contracts after the date hereof. Given under my hand, this 19th day of May, 1787,

¶ JOHN M'KEE.



FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the ſubſcriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderſlice, of Providence townſhip, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond together with one year's intereſt, at the ſame time ſaid Vanderſlice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me ſoon; and whereas the ſaid Vanderſlice has not delivered up the bond, and refuſes to do it, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full diſcharge of ſaid bond, ſigned by ſaid Anthony Vanderſlice, at the time I paid him the money. CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

IF *William Brady*, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, as is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the Adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. JAMES HARTLEY one of the Adminiſtrators.

April 20, 1787. †

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and customers, that he has lately removed from his house in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-street, near Arch-street, known by the sign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The house is well furnished for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours shall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. The stables are spacious and in good order, the use of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his house at two o'clock every afternoon (unless otherwise desired) to the sign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Passyunk township, where a house of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each passenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, sending directions to his house the preceding day, will be waited on at their houses, at any hour they may be pleased to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,
WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

HAS a good assortment of common cut Whalebone; he also cuts and prepares whalebone in the English manner, equal to British, to suit for bonnet, stay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has also a good assortment of brushes, shaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the British manner, he apprehends few know the quality of such bone; but as there is little or no waste in it, he flatters himself the consumers will find it their interest to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone business in so extensive a manner, as to sell his dress'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has sold for when the business was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country shopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to sell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and dispatch. ¶

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other vessels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggists,*

At *Boerhaave's head,* at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-streets,*

A General Assortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Instruments,

ALL of the first quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a superior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glass's magnesia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with most of the medicines and instruments now recommended by the most approved Physicians and Surgeons.

The above will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as usual.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now

SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlass, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M.
February 5, 1787.

THE House having resumed the consideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the same, read the second time on the 19th of January last;

Resolved, That the said James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving six weeks notice thereof in two of the most public news-papers published in Philadelphia, and also in the news-papers published Wilmington; in order that any persons concerned may appear before the General Assembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to such bill. Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Assembly.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Sussex, in the state of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purposes aforesaid, to the Honorable the General Assembly of the said state, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their sessions of Assembly to be held at Dover: whereof all persons concerned, who have any objections to such bill, are desired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforesaid to offer such their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Hannis, late of Passyunk township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS,)
CHRISTIAN DISHONG.) Executors.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. §

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price,* 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith,* D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

Tinicum township, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape, on the night of the twenty-eighth instant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well set full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his escape, a white flannel shirt and trowsers, a waistcoat, the back parts of buck-skin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worsted. Was committed on suspicion of horse stealing. Whoever takes up and secures the said Overhalt in any gaol, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Constable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood some time last fall by said Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, supposed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, some saddle marks, paces a travel, supposed to be stolen. ¶

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good woodland, a good dwelling house and kitchen, a good stone barn 55 by 45 feet, good stone spring-house, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of sale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of same place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premises.

HENRY FUNK.

FOR SALE BY
LEONARD JACOBY,

At his store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with suitable Whetstones.

ALSO, a few elegant finished

Light-horsemen's SWORDS.

Likewise a general assortment of superfine, fine, middling and coarse

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business. The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

Three Thousand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second street, near Market street, the corner of Black horse alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richness and durability of colours, this assortment of Paper is far superior to any ever offered for sale in these states, and the prices fixed on them so very low, that a comparison with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

New-Castle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of the second of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowish colour, he is an artful, plausible fellow, and values himself as a horse farrier, or nicking or breaking horses, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the same.

He was born in New-England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him several sorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, spotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, several tow shirts and trowsers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a pass.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscribers, living in Tinicum township, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th instant, a SORREL MARE, rising 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a small white down her face, the near hind foot white, a small slit in the point of one of her ears, a small white spot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, some windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the same night in Plumstead township, a dark bay gelding, rising 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever secures said horses and thieves, so that they be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horses, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
¶ JOHN RODROCK.

A few good new and second hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-street, seven doors above Chesnut-street,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in its various branches, and will use his best endeavours to make his work give satisfaction to those who employ him. Any person who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if sent to London. Shallop-men, stage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elsewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their custom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-street, near Second-street, and to be had of the principal booksellers in this city,

The *American Museum,*

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy.*

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the fœderal government of America. Its defects, and a proposed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II. on the same subject.

Letter III. same subject continued.

Representation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each state.

Thoughts on the present situation of public affairs.

Consequences of the retention of the frontier posts by the British.

On the establishment of a mint at Rhode-Island.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Assembly, stating the disadvantages of a want of sufficient power in Congress.

Resolves of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the same subject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congress assembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred several documents relative to the general system of revenue recommended by Congress to the several states in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boston, to Congress, setting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America sustain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from instructions to the representatives of the state of Virginia, presented by several of their constituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

Rural Concerns.

On the Hessian fly: a publication by the New-York society for promoting useful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jersey farmer, on the above subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

Miscellanies.

Address to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the districts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the establishment of free schools.

Cruelty of savages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Christiana Manheim.

Account of the scalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinson, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of those people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Address to the good people of America.

Humour.

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Castle, Williamsburgh, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congress assembled.

Account of a Swiss Captain.

Essay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

Poetry.

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at present sold in many parts of America for five shillings.

The lion, the mastiffs, and other beasts.

The Subscription for the American Museum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of six numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-subscribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The subscribers names will be published in the Museum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of same day, at the dwelling-house of John Branin, in the township of Mansfield: Variety of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture; also Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry farming utensils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of same day, on the premises, will be sold, that valuable Farm, situate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is inclosed from the river by a short bank about 30 rood, a sufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling house and barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. Also a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, seized and taken in execution, at the suits of Hosea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldson, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Loaf, Lump and Muscovado SUGAR,
MOLASSES *and* RUM,
MANUFACTURED by
MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furnished at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL FOY, late of the township of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Administrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2974.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1787.

Just Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, A general Assortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongst which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spanish brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Prussian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice stone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewise,

A very general Assortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongst which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other saws, chissels, planes, adzes, plane irons, screw and shell augers, oilstones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, screws, sprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price*, 3s9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE subscriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaster, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, short and fat. One with a gun shot the subscriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following sums of public money, viz. 29l. specie, 270l. paper money of the last emission, and 161l. of the emission of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole sheets. Whoever shall apprehend the said villains, and secure them in any gaol, that they may be punished, shall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reasonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon township, Dauphin county.

WHEREAS Catharine M'Kee, otherwise Lang, or Gavele, hath eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cause: This therefore is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her any thing on my account, as I will pay nothing she contracts after the date hereof. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1787,

¶ JOHN M'KEE.

Easton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 19th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, situated in Mount Bethel, the one bounded by land of Benjamin Gratzer and William Love, containing about 80 acres, more or less; the other tract bounded by land of George Taylor, deceased, and vacant land, and containing 96 acres, more or less; late the property of Valentine Nicholas; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

MONEY MATTERS,

OF every specie or coin, negociated so as to accommodate merchants, travellers, and others, with the kind or coin that may best suit them.

People from the Country,

and others, who have to pay for lands to the commonwealth, may be supplied with certificates that will pay equal to specie, on the most reasonable terms.

ALL KINDS

of Public Securities bought and sold.

FOR SALE,

A few of the golden medals of the Order of Cincinnati, beautifully executed and enamelled, donation lands of Pennsylvania, Virginia land warrants, depreciation certificates, funded and unfunded, land-office certificates, continental certificates, vulgarly called balloons, facilities or indents, continental money, state and hard money. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITE,

Chesnut-street, near the Bank.

Best *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a most excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the lowest terms for Cash,

By *LUDWIG KUHN*,

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of vessels may be supplied on the shortest notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and dispatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the best quality, to be had at said place.

A GARDENER, properly instructed in his profession, and who can be well recommended as to industry, sobriety and honesty, may find employment and proper encouragement, by enquiring of the printers hereof.

A sober, orderly, industrious black Servant, who understands house-work, waiting on table, and who can bring a satisfactory recommendation, may also know of a place, by enquiring as above.

N. B. Such as cannot bring the testimony required, need not take the trouble to apply.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and silver Watches; patent seconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, cast and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-stones, silversmiths drawing plates, also an assortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.

ALL Persons that have demands against the estate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are desired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Israel Jones* has removed his store into Fifth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and so justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies. It has also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths, and two dressing rooms; and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfast, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the 14th of May, and run while the season continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; and those who engage seats previous to the hours of six in the morning, and half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off, without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the price of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by *their humble servant*,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars for the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, and one shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be two shillings and six-pence. c. t. f.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night, the 5th instant, THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of the subscribers, viz. a mulatto man, called James, sometimes Murdy, belonging to Thomas M'Donough, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well set, walks with his toes very much out, had on a lightish coloured great coat, a pair of thin striped trowsers, he has a remarkable bushy head, and is fond of singing: Another, a black fellow, about the same size, belonging to Christopher Vandegrift, called Cæsar, had on a pair of black velvet breeches, a pea green broad cloth jacket, a homespun cloth coat lined with striped linsey, a middling sober sedate fellow: The other a black fellow belonging to William Frazier, about the same size, called Jonas, his clothes not well remembered. It is imagined they mean to make towards the eastern states, or may from some circumstances be suspected to lurk somewhere in Jersey. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each or any of them, to any person who will secure them in any gaol, that the subscribers may get them again, and if brought home, reasonable expences, by

CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT,
§ THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware state, May 7, 1787.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper*,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and customers, that he has lately removed from his house in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-street, near Arch-street, known by the sign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The house is well furnished for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours shall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to those who may be pleased to favour him with their custom. The stables are spacious and in good order, the use of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his house at two o'clock every afternoon (unless otherwise desired) to the sign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Passyunk township, where a house of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each passenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, sending directions to his house the preceding day, will be waited on at their houses, at any hour they may be pleased to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

HAS a good assortment of common cut Whalebone; he also cuts and prepares whalebone in the English manner, equal to British, to suit for bonnet, stay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has also a good assortment of brushes, shaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the British manner, he apprehends few know the quality of such bone; but as there is little or no waste in it, he flatters himself the consumers will find it their interest to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone business in so extensive a manner, as to sell his dress'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has sold for when the business was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country shopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to sell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and dispatch. ¶

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ALL of the first quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a superior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glass's magnesia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with most of the medicines and instruments now recommended by the most approved Physicians and Surgeons.

The above will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as usual.

William and *John Sitgreaves*,

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now

SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlass, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M.

February 5, 1787.

THE House having resumed the consideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the same, read the second time on the 19th of January last;

Resolved, That the said James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving six weeks notice thereof in two of the most public news-papers published in Philadelphia, and also in the news-papers published Wilmington; in order that any persons concerned may appear before the General Assembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to such bill.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Assembly.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Sussex, in the state of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purposes aforesaid, to the Honorable the General Assembly of the said state, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their sessions of Assembly to be held at Dover: whereof all persons concerned, who have any objections to such bill, are desired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforesaid to offer such their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mary Hannis, late of Passyunk township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, in order for a settlement, to

LEESON SIMMONS, } Executors.
CHRISTIAN DISHONG. }

Philadelphia, May 3, 1787. §

Philadelphia, May 2, 1787.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

ONE hundred and fifty acres of excellent good Land in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile and a quarter from Germantown, 18 acres of which is good meadow well watered, 50 acres very good woodland, a good dwelling house and kitchen, a good stone barn 55 by 45 feet, good stone spring-house, 3 acres of good young orchard, together with a fine garden; this farm is in fine order, and lays near the old York road. The terms will be made known at the time of sale; or for further particulars enquire of Jacob Barge of this city, Ebenezer Branham of same place, Leonard Nutts of Germantown, or Henry Funk on the premises.

HENRY FUNK.

To the Freemen *of the* United States.

A CITIZEN of Pennſylvania, in a retired ſituation, who holds and wiſhes for no ſhare in the power or offices of his country, and who often addreſſed you in the years 1774 and 1775, upon the intereſting ſubject of the LIBERTIES of America, begs leave to addreſs you again upon the important ſubject of her GOVERNMENT.

It is impoſſible to be happy without freedom,—and it is equally impoſſible to preſerve freedom, without ſuch conſtitutions and laws as are adapted to the circumſtances and habits of our country.

The *rights* of mankind are ſimple. They require no learning to unfold them. They are better *felt*, than explained. Hence, in matters that relate to *liberty*, the mechanic and the philoſopher, the farmer and the ſcholar, are all upon a footing. But the caſe is widely different with reſpect to *government*. It is a complicated ſcience, and requires abilities and knowledge of a variety of other ſubjects, to underſtand it. Unfortunately, from the general prevalence of deſpotiſm, and the monopoly of power in a few hands, mankind have had but few opportunities of profiting by the knowledge they have acquired by experience in this ſcience. The world, for the firſt time, ſaw a number of freemen aſſembled in America, to compoſe a ſyſtem of government for themſelves. It now beholds a ſcene equally new and illuſtrious,—a body of freemen aſſembled, to correct the miſtakes of this government. How different is the ſituation of the citizens of America from the reſt of mankind!——What would be the fate of the millions of our fellow creatures in the kingdoms of Europe, ſhould they aſſemble by voluntary aſſociation for this purpoſe?—Or, what would not the ſubjects of Great-Britain, who complain of the defects or corruptions of their government, give for this inеſtimable privilege?——Let this compariſon kindle in our boſoms a due ſenſe of the value of liberty, and let no pains be ſpared in framing ſuch a form of government, as will preſerve it for ever.

The preſent fœderal conſtitution was formed amidſt the confuſions of war, and in the infancy of our political knowledge. It has been found ineffectual to ſupport public credit---to obtain alliances---to preſerve treaties---to enforce taxes---to prevent hoſtilities with our neighbours, and inſurrections among our citizens. Hence the name of an American, which was ſo reſpectable in the year 1782, in every part of the globe, is now treated every where with obloquy and contempt.

If the evils we have ſuffered, and the infamy we have incurred, have not been ſufficient to induce us to alter our fœderal government, there is one argument that ſhould poſſeſs a weight with us, that ſhould be irreſiſtible. Mankind inſenſibly glide into a ſtable government. The rich and the poor ſoon grow tired of anarchy. They prefer the order and tranquility of deſpotiſm to popular licentiouſneſs, and the oppreſſion of law. Hence the ſucceſs of uſurpers in every age and country. It becomes us, therefore, to prevent the power which is the offſpring of force, by means of a regular conſtitution, founded in a mutual compact between rulers and the people. There never was a republic of long duration in any country, whoſe form was not mixed. But the mixture was in moſt caſes, unfortunately, the effect of accidents, or popular commotions. Hence the inequality of liberty in moſt of them, and hence their corruption or extinction in every part of the world. I ſee no reaſon why a republic, compoſed of a legiſlature properly compounded and balanced, where repreſentation is equal, and elections annual, ſhould not continue to be the vehicle of liberty to the end of time. We have, therefore, my fellow-citizens, no choice left to us. We muſt either form an efficient government for ourſelves, ſuited in every reſpect to our exigencies and intereſts, or we muſt ſubmit to have one impoſed upon us by accident or uſurpation. A bramble will exerciſe dominion over us, if we neglect any longer to chooſe a vine or a fig-tree for that purpoſe. The preſent relaxed ſtate of government in America is no common temptation to ambition. A fœderal Shays may be more ſucceſsful than the Shays of Maſſachuſetts Bay, or a body of men may ariſe, who may form themſelves into an order of hereditary nobility, and, by ſurprize or ſtratagem, proſtrate our liberties at their feet.

This view of our ſituation is indeed truly alarming. We are upon the brink of a precipice. Heavens! ſhall the citizens of America-- ſhall the depoſers of the power of George the third, and the conquerors of Britain in America---ſubmit to receive law from a bold and ſucceſsful demagogue, or a confederated body of uſurpers?——Shall the United States become a theatre, on which the crimes of the Cæſars and Cromwells of paſt ages are to be acted over again?——Are the freemen of America to be ſummed up in the accompt of univerſal ſlavery, and transferred, like cattle at an auction, to the higheſt bidder?---Are our fields to be ſcratched (for they will not then be cultivated) by the hands of ſlaves? And is the product of our induſtry, whether in arts or agriculture, to be torn from us by arbitrary edicts, iſſued from a newly eſtabliſhed court of American DESPOTS? Was it for this we drew the ſword at Lexington, and ſubmitted to, or rather embraced poverty, exile, impriſonment, flames and death, in every ſtage of the war? Was it for this we triumphed in the recovery of our cities, and in the reduction of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis? Was it for this, we exulted in the peace which we extorted from Great-Britain in the year 1782? If it was,—then virtue has ſuffered—heroiſm has bled—and heaven itſelf has bleſſed us in vain.

America has it in her power to adopt a government which ſhall ſecure to her all the benefits of monarchy, without parting with any of the privileges of a republic. She may divide her legiſlature into two or three branches. She may unite perfect freedom and wiſdom together, and may confer upon a ſupreme magiſtrate ſuch a portion of executive power, as will enable him to exhibit a repreſentation of majeſty—ſuch as was never ſeen before—for it will be the majeſty of a free people. To preſerve a ſenſe of his obligations to every citizen of the republic, he may be elected annually, and made eligible for ſeven years, or for life.

The more we abridge the ſtates of their ſovereignty, and the more ſupreme power we concenter in AN ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES (for by this new name let us call our fœderal government) the more ſafety, liberty and proſperity, will be enjoyed by each of the ſtates.

The ambition of the poor, and the avarice of the rich demagogue, can never be reſtrained upon the narrow ſcale of a ſtate government. In an aſſembly of the ſtates they will check each other. In this extenſive reſervoir of power, it will be impoſſible for them to excite ſtorms of ſedition, or oppreſſion. Should even virtue be wanting in it, ambition will oppoſe ambition, and wealth will prevent danger from wealth. Beſides, while the eyes of the whole empire are directed to one ſupreme legiſlature, its duties will be perfectly underſtood, its conduct will be narrowly watched, and its laws will be obeyed with chearfulneſs and reſpect.

Let the ſtates who are jealous of each others competitions and encroachments, whether in commerce or territory, or who have ſuffered under ariſtocratic or democratic juntos, come forward, and firſt throw their ſovereignty at the feet of the convention. It is there only that they can doom their diſputes---their unjuſt tender and commutation laws ---their paper money---their oppreſſive taxes upon land---and their partial ſyſtems of finance---to deſtruction.

Let the public creditor, who lent his money to his country, and the ſoldier and citizen, who yielded her their ſervices, come forward next, and contribute their aid to eſtabliſh an effective fœderal government. It is from the united power and reſources of America, only, that they can expect permanent and ſubſtantial juſtice.

Let the lovers of peace add their efforts to thoſe that have been mentioned, in encreaſing the energy of a fœderal government. An aſſembly of the ſtates alone, by the terror of its power and the fidelity of its engagements, can preſerve a perpetual peace with the nations of Europe.

Let the citizens of America who inhabit the weſtern counties of our ſtates fly to a fœderal power for protection. The Indians know too well the dreadful conſequences of confederacy in arms, ever to diſturb the peaceful huſbandman, who is under the cover of the arſenals of thirteen ſtates.

Let the farmer who groans beneath the weight of direct taxation ſeek relief from a government, whoſe extenſive juriſdiction will enable it to extract the reſources of our country by means of impoſts and cuſtoms.

Let the merchant, who complains of the reſtrictions and excluſions impoſed upon his veſſels by foreign nations, unite his influence in eſtabliſhing a power that ſhall retaliate theſe injuries, and inſure him ſucceſs in his honeſt purſuits, by a general ſyſtem of commercial regulations.

Let the manufacturer and mechanic, who are every where languiſhing for want of employment, direct their eyes to an aſſembly of the ſtates. It will be in their power, only, to encourage ſuch arts and manufactures as are eſſential to the proſperity of our country.

To beget confidence in, and an attachment to, a new fœderal government, let us attend to the characters of the men who are met to form it.

Many of them were members of the firſt Congreſs, that ſat in Philadelphia in the year 1774.

Many of them were part of that band of patriots, who, with halters round their necks, ſigned the declaration of independence on the 4th of July, 1776.

Many of them were diſtinguiſhed in the field, and ſome of them bear marks of the wounds they received in our late conteſt for liberty.

Perhaps no age or country ever ſaw more wiſdom, patriotiſm and probity united in a ſingle aſſembly, than we now behold in the convention of the ſtates.

Who can read or hear, that the immortal WASHINGTON has again quitted his beloved retirement, and obeyed the voice of God and his country, by accepting the chair of this illuſtrious body of patriots and heroes, and doubt of the ſafety and bleſſings of the government we are to receive from their hands?

Or who can read or hear of Franklin, Dickinſon, Rutledge, R. Morris, Livingſton, Randolph, Gerry, Shearman, Mifflin, Clymer, Pinkney, Read, and many others that might be mentioned, whoſe names are ſynonimous with liberty and fame, and not long to receive from them the precious ark, that is to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity the freedom of America?

Under the preſent weak, imperfect and diſtracted government of Congreſs, anarchy, poverty, infamy, and SLAVERY, await the United States.

Under ſuch a government as will probably be formed by the preſent convention, America may yet enjoy peace, ſafety, liberty and glory.

HARRINGTON.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,

(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 4th day of June next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and 100 acres of Land or thereabouts, bounded by land of Chriſtian Dull and others, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip, late the eſtate of Anna Weigh; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale the 4th day of June next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Land, containing 147 acres, ſituate, lying and being in Gwynedd townſhip, bounded by land of John Evans, and others; late the eſtate of William Johnſon, but taken in execution, and to ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 4th day of June next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and 100 acres of Land or thereabouts, ſituate, lying and being in Guynedd townſhip, bounded by land of Jacob Wiſſmer and others, late the eſtate of William Rex; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the fifth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and 115 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Salford townſhip, bounded by lands of Gabriel Sholder, Peter Freed, Abraham Alderfer, and others; likewiſe two Horſes; late the property of John Freed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Land, containing 30 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, bounded by land of Godleib Zink and others, late the property of Jacob Kugler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the 7th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 50 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by land of Henry Derringer and others, late the property of Michael Fedeley; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage and 66 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, bounded by land of George Campbell, Eſquire, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 9th day of June next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and a half, bounded by land of Jacob Vanderſlice, and others, late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of writs of Scire Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 11th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Merion, containing 119 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of Samuel Jones, Iſrael Jones, and others, late the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Roberts, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 12th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing nineteen acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Lindſay Coats, and others; late the property of Philip Rees, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Elliot, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing ten acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Nathan Powel, and others; late the eſtate of Nathan Sturgis, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 14th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 40 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Aſhton and Anthony Yerkes, jun. late the property of George Brown; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole truſtee of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the fifteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs and others; late the eſtate of John Johnſon; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

NASSAU (New-Providence) March 28.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. M'Gillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, to his friend in this town. Our readers are already apprized that Mr. M'Gillivray's mother is a Creek, and, agreeable to the cuſtom of the Indians, he is therefore deemed one himſelf. His ſuperior acquirements and eminent abilities have raiſed him to the firſt place among his countrymen; what follows will ſhew the zealous animated part he takes in whatever affects their intereſts.

'Little Talaſſee, Upper Creeks, Jan. 20, 1787.

'SIR,

'In return for your friendly communications, it is not often in my power to furniſh you with any thing worthy your attention, unleſs details of our diſputes with the Georgians can be deemed ſo---diſputes which, on their parts, are as frivolous as they are vexatious, and which, to all appearances, will not be terminated otherwiſe than by the ſword.

'You have been already made acquainted with the grounds of the differences between us, from a copy of a letter that I wrote in 1784 to Governor Houſtoun, and which was publiſhed by ſome friend to my country. Repeated repreſentations have followed that one for years, but without effecting the leaſt change of meaſures as to the encroachments made upon our hunting grounds by the Georgians. Wearied out with ineffectual attempts to awaken in them a ſenſe of juſtice and equity, the nation was reſolved not to behold with indifference a plan formed to wreſt from us the greater part of our moſt valuable territory. Accordingly in April, 1786, we met in general convention, to deliberate upon what meaſures we ſhould adopt for fruſtrating the wicked deſigns of the Georgians. Finding that moderate ones had been treated with inſolent contempt, it was determined to lift the red hatchet, in oppoſition to inſolence and injuſtice. This was become neceſſary for perſonal ſafety. Parties of Georgians, when employed in marking out their uſurpations, uninformedly attacked any of our people who chanced to fall in their way, altho' peaceably hunting game on our own ground.

'Being influenced by motives of humanity, and unwilling to ſpread that deſtruction on their frontiers which the conduct of the Georgians merited, we contented ourſelves with ſending out parties of warriors to drive from off our Oconee lands all intruders who ſhould be found thereon; and they had orders not to deſtroy them, nor even to uſe force in any caſe wherein perſonal ſafety did not render it abſolutely neceſſary. This was in a great meaſure accompliſhed; only ſix perſons loſt their lives on the part of the Georgians, and theſe fell victims to their own temerity. This affair, which their iniquitous proceedings had drawn upon them, has been held forth by the Georgians as the moſt violent, unprovoked outrage that was ever committed, and for which nothing can atone but my life, and the lives of a number of our chiefs.

'In October, 1786, the Georgians ſent up a talk to the nation, inviting them to a conference to be held at Oconee, and profeſſing an anxious deſire to have all differences amicably adjuſted. Having good grounds to queſtion the ſincerity of theſe profeſſions, the invitation was not accepted of, and only a few of our people, from motives of curioſity, attended. The event proved the juſtice of our ſuſpicions. Theſe meſſengers of peace were attended by 1500 men in arms; and plans of the moſt attrocious nature againſt our perſons were concerted. Theſe they attempted to effect upon the credulous few of our nation who met them; but the ſpirited conduct of ſome of them alarming the Georgians, prevented the accompliſhment of their peſidious deſigns, and this armed force, which, in the event of their failing in the deſign of ſeizing our perſons, was to ſpread devaſtation and deſtruction throughout our country, was obliged to retreat precipitately, after having diſgraced themſelves by an abortive attempt to engage thoſe Indians who met them to murder ſeveral innocent traders ſpecified by name, and to procure the aſſaſſination of the chiefs who were the ſupporters of their country, and of courſe hoſtile to the Georgians.

'I have reaſon to believe that in the enſuing ſpring they will offer ſome freſh propoſitions to us. I mean to hold our annual grand convention in April next, when the truce granted the Georgians will expire. Then it will be determined whether hoſtilities ſhall commence, or a peace be concluded; and then, ſir, you ſhall again hear from me. I am, &c.

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

BOSTON, May 17.

To the patriot and to the well affected citizens of the commonwealth, obſerves a correſpondent, it muſt be exceedingly pleaſing to perceive the rapid progreſſion of the martial ſpirit, which has at length rouſed the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, from their late ſtupid inactivity and ignorance of military duty, to the noble purſuit of knowledge in that art, which is the only bulwark of our national liberty.

The ſituation of the militia in this town, for ſome time ſince, till within theſe few days, could not but produce the moſt diſagreeable reflections in the boſom of the patriot. What but the langour which extended itſelf throughout the ſtate, could have excited in the breaſt of a Shays, the hope of conqueſt, and of plunder? May we not attribute our preſent difficulties, ariſing from the inſurrections, in a great meaſure, to the ſame cauſe; for had a ſtrenuous reſiſtance of well regulated militia been accounted as a barrier to their wiſhes, it muſt have been ſuch a one as would have excluded from their infatuated minds the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs, and prevented conſequences that will, to the laſt period, blot the pages of American hiſtory.

The exertions of the officers of the militia, in this metropolis, to render the ſeveral companies ſerviceable, entitles them to the higheſt reſpect.

Several of them, at their own expence, have uniformed and equipped a number of companies for the reviews on the twenty fifth inſtant—and no means has been neglected to diſcipline and inſtruct them in every military duty and accompliſhment. Surely, if individuals do thus contribute towards that protection which citizens of this commonwealth are entitled to, it would be far from being improper, that thoſe who have property to protect, and are not ſubject to military diſcipline, ſhould lend their aſſiſtance in ſo noble an effort to reſtore the reſpectability and uſefulneſs of the military art, which has ſo long been ſhrouded under thoſe which luxury has introduced.

And would it be improper for this aſſiſtance to flow through the channel of government, where it would accumulate reſpect, and render thoſe upon whom beſtowed, as reſpectable as they may be uſeful.

Died at ſea, on the ſixth inſtant, Capt. J. BARNARD, of Haverhill, of a mortification, which took place in conſequence of his breaking his leg, in a violent gale of wind off Bermudas, on the 17th ult. in which the ſchooner, of which he was maſter, ſhipped a heavy ſea, and carried away her maſts: She returned to this port on Tueſday laſt, much damaged.

At the time of this misfortune to Capt. Barnard, his Mate, Mr. JOHN ERVING WALDO, of this town, ſecond ſon to the late Col. Waldo, of Falmouth, was unfortunately killed at the helm; he being found dead upon the quarter deck, immediately after the confuſion occaſioned by the ſeas breaking over them had a little ſubſided.

MAY 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, dated May 15.

"Our friends in this county do not reliſh the pardons granted to the traitors who were lately ſentenced to the halter by the ſupreme court. I laſt week ſaw one of thoſe miſcreants, who, notwithſtanding this act of grace in his favour, is as inveterate an inſurgent as ever, and would willingly ſacrifice the men who have given him his life---he has had the audacity to ſay, that if government DARED to have hung him, he was ſure they would, and that he had nothing to thank them for---This indeed is the language of many of the rebels, who, ſince the movements of their *brethren in iniquity* in Vermont, grow more ſaucy than ever. I hope however the events of the 24th inſtant, will convince them that vigour, energy and conſiſtency are characteriſtic of the preſent ſupreme executive---and that as they have the power ſo they may have the will, to cruſh a daring inſurrection, by the example of a number of its fomenters.

"A gentleman from the northward informs me, that ſome of the rebel leaders in Vermont are inliſting men for the ſervice of the king of England; they are to ſerve three months, are promiſed 18s. bounty, and 40s. per month. He actually ſaw ſeveral enliſting papers, with a number of names on each. This may be depended on."

MAY 21.

The honorable the ſupreme executive have been pleaſed to grant to the traitors who are now under ſentence of death in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, and who were ordered for execution on Thurſday next, a reſpite until the 21ſt of June next.

LITCHFIELD, May 21.

Laſt Thurſday evening arrived in this town from Hartford, Colonel Samuel Canfield, and Uriah Tracy, Eſquire, with orders from the General Aſſembly to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a ſtop to the inſurrection that appeared to be raiſing in that town. The ſame evening they ſet off, accompanied by the Sheriff and one of his Deputies, and arrived at Sharon about day-break; and ſoon arreſted five perſons, who were ſuppoſed to be the principal actors and abettors in the inſurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurlbut, Dr. Jonah Barns, William Mitchel, (who was ſaid to act as their Captain) Hezekiah Friſbie, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns, who was permitted to remain on account of his illneſs) were conducted to, and ſafely lodged in our gaol on Saturday laſt, in order for examination.—It is hoped this early and ſpirited exertion of our Aſſembly will prevent any further diſturbance in that town. Much praiſe is due to the gentlemen employed on this occaſion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

NEW-HAVEN, May 23.

The Honorable Eraſtus Wolcott, having declined his appointment as one of the Delegates to repreſent this ſtate in Convention, for the reviſion of the Fœderal Conſtitution, the Honorable Roger Sherman, has been appointed in his ſtead.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

LOSS of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

(From the Norfolk and Portſmouth Journal, May 16.)

On the evening of the 9th inſtant, the packet Joſeph and Peggy, (owned and commanded by the truly reſpectable character Capt. Joſeph White, of Baltimore) from New-York, bound to this port, was unfortunately loſt on a reef of rocks near Smith-Iſland. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the Captain could take no obſervation from the hazineſs of the weather, and it blowing a ſevere gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, ſounding 3 to 4 fathom water, when the veſſel ſtruck on the before mentioned reef of rocks. The Captain, crew, and one woman paſſenger, clung to the ſhrouds, and in this perilous ſituation remained till next morning, when they fortunately reached the ſhore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the veſſel went to pieces. Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the ſympathiſing tear lament the affecting ſituation of the unhappy ſufferers---but worſe remains behind----On their landing the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men ſurpaſſed the reception they met with from the raging elements, who in place of rendering every aſſiſtance in their power, accumulated their diſtreſs, by plundering what few articles they ſaved; and at the very time the ocean as it were pitied the ſufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, ſo acceptable at this juncture, the monſters, inſenſible to every tie of nature or compaſſion, forcibly ſeized them, and left theſe children of misfortune to ſhift for themſelves. The Boors of Cornwall would have bluſhed at ſuch barbarity.

Yeſterday accounts were received, that part of the wreck was driven aſhore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick Eſq; and his domeſtics, had uſed every exertion to ſave what was poſſible. The contraſt of the plunderers and our good *Samaritan*, is very ſtriking.

By accounts brought in the ſloop Charles, Capt. White, arrived here on Monday from Norfolk, Virginia, we are informed that a Spaniſh veſſel had put into that port in diſtreſs, having 60000 Dollars, diſtined for Baltimore, Maryland, and there to purchaſe veſſels and load with flour for the Spaniſh ports.

We find that thoſe threats which the leading rebels of Maſſachuſetts left behind them at the time they were forced precipitately to retreat, viz. of recommencing hoſtilities at a more favourable ſeaſon, are now ripening for execution, on the borders of Maſſachuſetts, within the ſtates of Vermont and Connecticut!---Where is the faith of government, and to what purpoſe were formal proclamations of thoſe ſtates. *to apprehend the rebels*, &c. iſſued! The evils that may finally reſult from the rebellious diſpoſition of the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts, are yet confined within the womb of futurity.

Oh, my countrymen, exclaims a correſpondent, through how many ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! the wide, the unbounded proſpect lies before us---but, ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs reſts upon it---Here will I hold---if there is a power in heaven, or if there is a power and wiſdom in the fœderal convention, it muſt delight in obliterating every diſcordant ſentence from the fœderal ſyſtem of government, and rendering efficient, to all the purpoſes of benefit, honor and reſpectability, the articles of confederation of the United States of America---then, that which they delight in muſt be happy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Friday laſt, at the State-Houſe in this city, ſeven ſtates were fully repreſented in Convention: Theſe forming a quorum, they proceeded to the choice of a Preſident, when His Excellency General WASHINGTON was unanimouſly elected to that honorable ſtation.——Major WILLIAM JACKSON was at the ſame time appointed Secretary to that honorable body.

As the day for celebrating the anniverſary of independence is approaching, a correſpondent propoſes that, added to the uſual mode of celebrating it, a ſuitable perſon ſhould be pitched upon in the different villages, counties or townſhips, to introduce the entertainment of the day with an oration upon ſome ſubject connected with the liberty of the government of the United States. Where a clergyman can be had, a prayer ſuited to the day ſhould precede the delivery of the oration. By theſe means rational entertainment and uſeful knowledge may be blended with the pleaſures of the table, and the hiſtory of important events, and illuſtrious characters may be conveyed in an eaſy and agreeable manner to poſterity.

On Saturday morning laſt, between the hours of twelve and one, as Mr. Peter Knox, of Barren-hill, was coming to this city on horſeback to market, he was attacked, a little to the ſouthward of the bridge over Pegg's Run, near the one mile ſtone, by three foot-pads, all of them dreſſed in ſhort blue jackets and trowſers, who demanded his money, knocked him off his horſe with a club bruiſed his head, wounded him in the breaſt with the but end of a piſtol, and robbed him of his hat, ſilk handkerchief, and five ſilver dollars.

*** The Adminiſtration of the French Weſt-India Iſlands, finding that the indulgence they have ſhewn to ſome captains of veſſels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take paſſports from his Majeſty's Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, or Agents, have given occaſion to many to conſider as a uſeleſs formality, which the orders of the court have made an expreſs condition for the admittance of the ſaid veſſels into the French colonies: they have given poſitive directions to the ſeveral cuſtom-houſes in ſaid iſlands, to refuſe admittance, after the 15th of April laſt, to every veſſel not ſupplied with a paſſport.

As the above intelligence is intereſting to merchants and captains in the Weſt-India trade, the ſeveral printers are requeſted to publiſh it in their papers.

To-morrow will be publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,

(Price 7/6 bound, or 6/ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by Public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of June next, for Funded Certificates, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o'clock,---

A HOUSE and Lot, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another Houſe and Lot on the ſame ſide of Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another Lot fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two brick houſes and ſeveral wooden tenements---It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a plan will be put up at the Coffee-Houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally pet annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to George Bryan and James Irwin, Eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. May 15.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprenrice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an enclоſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

May 30, 1787. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this inſtant, a BLACK MARE, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, one white foot, a natural trotter, and in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 21, 1787. HENRY M'GLATHERY, ſen.

THE Subſcribers have for ſale, at their Manufactory, in Market Street, above Eighth Street, a faſhionable London made CHARIOT, that has not been uſed, two ſecond hand COACHES, three PHÆTONS, two CHAISES and two SULKEYS, in good repair, with a variety of new Carriages. They acknowledge the encouragement they have met with hitherto, which they ſhall endeavor to merit the continuance of, by their attention and diſpatch.

‡ GEORGE and WILLIAM HUNTER.

FOR SALE BY
LEONARD JACOBY,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones.

ALSO, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-horſemen's SWORDS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, on the night of the twenty-eighth inſtant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well ſet full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his eſcape, a white flannel ſhirt and trowſers, a waiſtcoat, the back parts of buckſkin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worſted. Was committed on ſuſpicion of horſe ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Overhalt in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Conſtable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood ſome time laſt fall by ſaid Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, ſome ſaddle marks, paces a travel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. ¶

Three Thouſand Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

New-Caſtle county, Dragon's Neck, May 3, 1787.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the ſecond of May, a Negroe man, named NEWPORT, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he is an artful, plauſible fellow, and values himſelf as a horſe farrier, or nicking or breaking horſes, or any thing that any one can do, he will tell you he can do the ſame.

He was born in New-England, and 'tis likely he will make for that place; has taken with him ſeveral ſorts of cloaths, one purple coat, corduroy breeches, ſpotted velvet jacket, a light coloured cloth coat, with a blue collar, ſeveral tow ſhirts and trowſers, a half worn felt hat, bound round with black ribbon. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CARSON.

N. B. It is likely he may forge a paſs.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcribers, living in Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 26th inſtant, a SORREL MARE, riſing 5 years old, a natural trotter, about fifteen hands high, has a ſmall white down her face, the near hind foot white, a ſmall ſlit in the point of one of her ears, a ſmall white ſpot on the top of her rump, carries her head well, ſome windgalls on her hind feet. Was taken on the ſame night in Plumſtead townſhip, a dark bay gelding, riſing 6 years old, about fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, without any natural mark that I can recollect, has neither brand nor ear mark, but carries well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſes and thieves, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Two Pounds Ten Shillings for either of the horſes, by

JOHN PATTERSON,
¶ JOHN RODROCK.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conconſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

A few good new and ſecond hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, ſeven doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making buſineſs, in its various branches, and will uſe his beſt endeavours to make his work give ſatisfaction to thoſe who employ him. Any perſon who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if ſent to London. Shallop-men, ſtage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elſewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, and to be had of the principal bookſellers in this city,

The *American Muſeum,*

For APRIL, 1787,

CONTAINING---*Political Economy.*

ADDRESS of the convention held at Annapolis, in September, 1786.

A view of the fœderal government of America. Its defects, and a propoſed remedy. Letter I.

Letter II. on the ſame ſubject.

Letter III. ſame ſubject continued.

Repreſentation table for the United States, containing the number of inhabitants, quota of taxes, mean proportion of votes, &c. of each ſtate.

Thoughts on the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

Conſequences of the retention of the frontier poſts by the Britiſh.

On the eſtabliſhment of a mint at Rhode-Iſland.

Memorial of the committee of merchants and traders of Philadelphia to the General Aſſembly, ſtating the diſadvantages of a want of ſufficient power in Congreſs.

Reſolves of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the ſame ſubject.

Extract from the proceedings of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, being the report of a committee to whom were referred ſeveral documents relative to the general ſyſtem of revenue recommended by Congreſs to the ſeveral ſtates in the union on the 18th of April, 1783.

Petitions of the merchants, traders, &c. of Boſton, to Congreſs, ſetting forth the injury the trade and commerce of America ſuſtain for want of proper regulations.

Extract from inſtructions to the repreſentatives of the ſtate of Virginia, preſented by ſeveral of their conſtituents.

On the Philadelphia convention.

Rural Concerns.

On the Heſſian fly: a publication by the New-York ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge.

Extract of a letter from a Jerſey farmer, on the above ſubject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, on ditto.

Miſcellanies.

Addreſs to the citizens of Philadelphia, and of the diſtricts of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, on the eſtabliſhment of free ſchools.

Cruelty of ſavages---being an account of the horrid tortures inflicted on Maria and Chriſtiana Manheim.

Account of the ſcalping of the wife and children of the reverend John Corbley, by a party of Indians.

Further account of Jemimah Wilkinſon, Sarah Richards, and Stephen Parker, being a rejoinder to the reply in favor of thoſe people.

Letters written in the American camp in March, 1783.

Addreſs to the good people of America.

Humour.

Account of a buyer of bargains.

Petition of the young ladies of Portſmouth, Boſton, Newport, New-London, Amboy, New-Caſtle, Williamſburgh, Wilmington, Charleſton and Savannah, to the Honorable the Delegates of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

Account of a Swiſs Captain.

Eſſay on the virtues and efficacy of hemp.

Poetry.

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at preſent ſold in many parts of America for five ſhillings.

The lion, the maſtiffs, and other beaſts.

The Subſcription for the American Muſeum is 9s. for each half yearly volume, of ſix numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-ſubſcribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The ſubſcribers names will be publiſhed in the Muſeum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1787.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR,
MOLASSES *and* RUM,
MANUFACTURED by
MILES & MORGAN,

And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, in Queen's town. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Adminiſtrator.

FOR SALE, BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that Joſeph Adams, John, Jacob and Joſeph Buffman, fraudulently obtained a note for Thirty-five Pounds, in Auguſt, 1784, of the ſubſcriber, payable to Suſanna Morris, Five Pounds to be paid down, and Ten Pounds a year till the whole was paid. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from having any concern or taking an aſſignment on the ſaid note, as I have received no value, and am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ SAMUEL TYSON.

To be had at FRANCIS BAILEY's *Printing-Office,*

POEMS *on* Several Occaſions,

CHIEFLY WRITTEN DURING THE LATE WAR.

By MR. P. FRENEAU.

Now collected and neatly printed, in a handſome pocket volume. Fine copies, 8ſ4---coarſe ditto, 7ſ6.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs, lately imported and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets.

MILLERS and others, may be furniſhed with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of ſuperior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Alſo directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Harford townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 11th of April, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſuppoſed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ NATHAN BANE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.